TT'S

WATCHES, and LLANEOUS GOODS. Take advantage and buy. N. POMEROY & CO. ANYA & CO.,

a. 200 and 202 Madison-elars, stock of Boots, Phoes, and Yholesale House, we ofter, as the owners must have is an extraordinary opporting Boots and Shoes should not be a should be a shou & CLAPP. SALE OF & RUBBERS,

DAY, & HATCH, TUESDAY, Nov. 27, 41

LOTS SHOES, Rubbers. HENRY & HATCH. SALE
O O'CLOCK SHARP. MUNZER, Auctioneers.

STACY. A. M., AT STABLE Se Rock Island-Depot, GONS, HORSES, Sec. sen. Don't miss it.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXII.

GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE. Field, Leiter

& Co. EXPOSITION BUILDING.

Our Retail Store OPENS TO-DAY At 9 A.M.

But AFTER to-day at S A. M. as usual.

FURNITURE Holton & Hildreth.

225 & 227 STATE-ST.

New and elegant designs at lower prices for CASH than ever before. We are determined to sell our Retail Stock if prices will do it.

TO BENT.

FOR RENT.

DESTRABLE OFFICES IN THE TRIBUNE BUILDING

TORENT. Apply to WM. C. DOW. Room 8 Tribune Building.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Afternoon. Sunday

A NEW FIRST-CLASS MONTHLY Its First Issue Will Be for January, 1878.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON will sim to supply reading matter, which, acceptable always, is peculiarly adapted to Sunday. Striving to avoid Sectarianism, Partisanship, Cant, or Religious technicality, it will aim to present live articles, on live issues, to supply liberally the wants of the many who need healthful relaxation and miertainment, and will endeavor to be thoroughly Christian. It will aim to rank with the best cristing the strict of the control of the two or three complete stories, the best that can be secured.

THE EDITOR'S TABLE will, it is confidently beleved, possess a degree of vigor and interest rarely
found in this department of magazine writing.

BOOK NOTICES will, it is hoped, be found musualby discriminating and trustworthy.

The Rev. Washinoron Gladder, formerly of the
few York independent, will-have editorial charge of
UMDAY AFTERNON.

Prof. George P. Fisher, D. D., the Rev. Leonard
Wookey Bacon, Chancellor Howard Crosby, Ll. D.,
the Rev. H. W. Dals, D. D., the Rt. Rev. T. M. Clark,
D., the Rev. E. A. Washburne, D. D., Principal J.

T. D., the Rev. E. A. Washburne, D. D., Principal J.

T. D., the Rev. E. A. Washburne, D. D., Principal J.

The State of the Confidence will be
deman Coolidere will contribute, and there will be
deman Coolidere will be the Cooke, the Cooke
the Coolidere will be the Cooke of the Cooke
the Coolidere will be the Cooke of the Cooke
the Coolidere will be the Cooke of the Cooke
the Coolidere will be the Cooke of the Cooke of the Cooke
the Coolidere will be the Cooke of the Cooke
the Cooke of the Cooke of the Cooke of the Cooke

ice, 25 Cents, or \$3.00 s year. There will be

SUNDAY AFTERNOON, Box 1355, Springfield, Mass. Good Canvassers wanted. Liberal commissions. In the First Number of SUNDAY AFTERNOON, JOHN HABBERTON (Author of "Heien's Babies").

JOSEPHINE R. BAKER. Mr. H. R. Stowe says of Mrs. Baker's story: "I am binewhat biase with the multitude of stories, and do so ofter read one through, but, reading this in manu-ment, my attention was enchained from first to last." with the short stories by Rose Terry Cooke, both of the short stories by Rose Terry Cooke, and graded the stories of the stories of the control articles by France and washington disadden, and gen-ral articles by France and the stories of the stories of woolsey Rason. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, Susan Gooldeys, Fanny B. Ames, and others. CHORUS, ANTHEM, AND GLEE BOOKS.

The Gen Gleaner By J. M. CHAD-wicz, is especial-by for Choirs, hav-than one good Anthem or Motet for each Sunday of the rear. Just published. Music by Dr. Munger, J. M. Chadwick, and other favorite composers. A good book for the easy practice of Societies. \$1; or \$9 per doz. Perkins' Glee & Chorus Book

The American Glee Book. LYON & HEALY, Chicago.

ART GALLERY.

Brand's

Two Magnificent Suites of Operating Rooms.

MR. BRAND wishes to announce that owing to the completion of his additional Suite of Operating Rooms, that he is prepared to furnish the most beautiful CABINET PHOTO-GRAPHS at the extraordinary low price of \$6 PER DOZEN, the quality guaranteed to be superior to any produced in the city, artistic and elegant in every respect. CARD PICT. URES, the best in the world, at the uniform price of \$3 PER DOZEN. Sitters can select any style of cards

at the same price.
PERMANENT POR-TRAITS IN PURE CRAY. ON A SPECIALTY.

Orders for the Holidays should not be delayed. A pecial Artist for PHOTO. GRAPHING CHILDREN. SITTINGS by APPOINT-

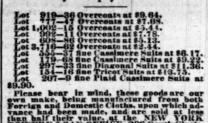
Studios and Gallery,

210 & 212 Wabash AVENUE. CLOTHING.

BRANCH OF THE NEW YORK

BOWERY LOAN-OFFICE,

Just received, Special Lots of CLOTHING, which must be closed out immediately to repay advances:



than half their value, at the NEW YORK BOWERY LOAN OFFICE, 206 South Clark-st-, near Adams, Chicago, Ill. CARLING'S ALE

IN BULK AND BOTTLE.

Pints, \$1.50 per Doz.; Quarts, \$2.75 per Doz. sole agents for northwest. F. W. HAYNE & CO.

IMPORTERS OF Irish and Scotch Whiskies, Jamaica Rum, Brandy, Wines, Ales, &c., &c. 112 RANDOLPH-ST.

Canada
Fur Manufac

Fur Manufac

Turing Co.,

Madison and Frank
lin-sta., Chicago.

BEAK & BUCHER.

BAKERY. C. L. WOODMAN & CO.

At 61 Washington-st., Where everything choice in the way of Bakers' Goods may be found. Ther will on the same day open to the public the finest lunch-room for ladies and gentlemen in the

PRESTON, KEAN & CO. BANKERS

COMMERCIAL BANKING.
FOREIGN EXCHANGE, Gold Exchange, Gold.
INVESTMENTS Governments. Town. County. ty, and School Bonds.
100 WASHINGTON-ST.

MONEY to LOAN By JOSIAH H. REED. No. 20 Nassan-st., N. Y.. In amounts as required, on IMPROVED CHICAGO PROPERTY, at BEST RATE.

ications received and promptly attended to H. A. HURLBUT, 75 Randolph-st. COUNTY ORDERS And City Vouchers Bought By

MERCHANT TAILORING. Business
Fancy Cassimeres... 30
Fancy Cassimeres... 30
Fine Eng. Suitings. 40
J.B.HALL&CO.,
Tallors. 150 Dearborn-st.

GRATES Plain, Gold and Nickel trimmed, and SLATE HANTELS, PROBASCO & BUMNET 262 NTATE-ST.

WASHINGTON.

The Senatorial Gladiators Finally Agree upon a Resting-Spell.

A Partial Democratic Victory After a Twenty-four Hours' Session.

Thurman's Resolution to Discharge the Elections Committee Finally Adopted.

The Majority of Two Made Up of the Apostates Conover and Patterson.

Struggle for Precedence the Next Thing on the Programme,

As to Which Case, Butler's or Kellogg's, Shall Be First Considered.

Democrats Threaten Another Extended Session, if Necessary, to Carry Their Point.

The Hon. John B. Hawley, of IIlinois, to Be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

TAKING BREATH. THE SENATE COMBATANTS CONSENT TO A BRIEF

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27.—The beginning of the end was reached about 3 o'clock to-day in the Senate by the Republicans yielding to a vote on Thurman's resolution to discharge the Committee on Elections from consideration of the Butler case. Conover and Patterson stood firm to the last under every form of parliamentary effort to obtain their votes upon question devised to give the Republicans such advantag logg case. The night struggle by which the Republicans indertook to carry the vote over Republicans the dertook to carry the vote over until after 12 o'clock apparently gave them no special advantage beyond so delaying the case as to make it impossible to complete it by a continuous session before the close of the extra session. It was the general expectation that some advantage would be taken by Edmunds of reaching the hour of noon, when, if the session ended,

THE KELLOGG CASE

could be called up; but, to the surprise of all,
Monday's session was allowed to go on without
interruption. At the close of the contest the
matter stood in this shape: Upon the passage of Thurman's resolution, the consideration of the Butler case, upon objection of Mr. Ed-munds, went over under the rules. Mr. Thur-man then moved to swear in Butler, and this motion went over. Mr. Edmunds followed with a motion to consider the report on the Kellogg case, and this, under objection, went over. After the reading of the journal to-

AT THE SAME MOMENT. Mr. Edmunds taking the floor for one and Mr. Thurman for the other. This will leave the Vice-President free to recognize either, and he will without doubt give the floor to Edmunds. This will bring a vote first on the Kellogg case, or at least upon the question of considering it first. This is the last hope of help from either Conover or Patterson, and few now expect either of these Senators will vote with their former associates upon any question, no matter how indirect, that tends to place the Kellogg case before Butler. Both have promised time and again to give Kellogg the full assistance of such a bitter aspect that their promises

WILL SCARCELY CONTROL THEM. Practically the situation seems to be that the Democrats can control it, and force considera-

tion of all their contested cases.

The effort of the Republicans next will be to uestions involved, and to put before the country the best possible discussion of these various topics the Republican side is capable of pro-ducing. It is believed that this will run several weeks into the regular session, and that it will attract the universal attention of the country almost to the extent that the Electoral discussion did. The whole Louisiana case, the outrages of the elections, the Hamburg massacre, the President's action in regard to the troops, the Louisiana Commission, and the President' Southern policy will each and all

RECEIVE EXHAUSTIVE ATTENTION. The night session was only enlivened after midnight by a passage between Senators Hoar and Ransom. The latter, excited by the testi-mony read by Wadleigh bearing strongly against Butler for participation in the Hamburg against Butler for participation in the Hamburg murders, and further excited by Hoar's pointed remarks, replied with such vigor in defending Butler as a true Southron, and in whose vers flowed all the noblest blood of the State, as to BRING ON A VERTIGO

and a partial attack of heart disease. He was not carried out of the chamber, but walked out in a way to attract little attention. Once in the cloak-room, he grew worse, and exaggerated re-ports of his condition caused much excitement for the time. During the day he has not recov-ered sufficiently to leave his residence.

Conkling replied to the culogy on Butler, and delivered a speech toward morning which aroused both sides. His arraignment of the Butler case, of its Democratic supporters, was strong, cutting, and most effective. After this, little of moment occurred till the final vote.

THE USUAL SCENE
after a night session,—general disorder of the
room and furniture, worn Senators, officers,
and attendants, pages running the round of
the Committee rooms at every vote to call
dosing Senators, and the monotonous reading of
the clerk.

the clerk.

Speaking of those whose duty it is to consume the final bours, upon one of the early votes a curious, significant, and mortifying spectacle was presented of the colored Senator, Bruce, rising and announcing he was paired with Senator Conover. Up to this time it is doubtful whether anything has occurred in connection with the humiliating scenes of last week which so clearly set forth the real char-

CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1877.

the slow but sure transferring of control from the great party which has held it firmly for seventeen years, to a party that stands as the opponent of every measure which originated with the War. And so the galleries watched intently as amid perfect silence all the first act was played through, and the Democrats had triumphed. There is

A FORLORN HOPE

for the Republicans to-morrow—that they may be able to secure precedence for Kellogg, but it is almost too faint to deserve mention. The fighting will be long and fierce before the field is yielded to the Democrats, but it seems certain in the end they will remain masters.

During the night session the Senators were generally in excellent humor. Edmunds, rough and severe of exterior, softened, especially after midnight, and was frequently seen on the Democratic side, joking and laughing with the severest of his opponents. Hoar, usually so reserved and cold, was particularly amiable, and the icy nature of Don Cameron melted and ran into

THE STREAM OF GENERAL GOOD NATURE that flowed during the morning hours. Wad-leigh was laughing and telling stories to his Democratic associates, and Judge Davis, be-tween naps in the cloak-rooms, rolled about the Chamber from seat to seat, bubbling over with genial good cheer. Thurman slept frequently in his chair, and the colored Senator Bruce lay for a long time flat on one of the sofas in the Chamber, and Chamber, and

SNORED LIKE A FOO-HORN.

When it was necessary for him to vote he was shaken into semi-consciousness by the nimble pages, but never before his name was passed on the roll. After rubbing his eyes like a sleepy school-boy for a few minutes he would stumble to his seat and wait until he could vote, and then stumble back to his sofa and go on with his SNORED LIKE A FOG-HORN. snoring as though nothing had happened. Mr. Mitchell, who staid in his seat most of the time. nodded again and again, and occasionally started up with a scared look, the pages laugh-ing at him among themselves. Senator Wallace, always quick and judicious, was on the alert all

BAISING PERQUENT POINTS and chatting with his colleagues. Mr. Kirkwood occupied the sofa next to Bruce, and, with a handkerchief drawn over his face, chimed in with the music of his colored associate. Mr. Voorhees, tail and straight, wandered around like a disenchanted spirit. Mr. Bayard, who never loss his dignity, consumed as much time never loses his dignity, consumed as much time as possible by calling for the ayes and noes as often as possible. Mr. Katon, of Connecticut, who, like Mark Tapley, always comes out strong in adversity, had his usual fund of good spirits,

to a knot of Senators of which Conkling was the centre. Gen. Burnside, who was present most of the night, took frequent maps in the saddle. The genial Vice-President was the most sleepless of presiding officers. His clear, prompt voice was heard every now and again submitting questions, and he lost neither his temper nor his dignity. The silver-tongued Senator Jones, of Nevada, sat most of the night just inside one of the doors of the cleak-room puffing a cigar.

A number of Republican Senators do not approve of the course pursued by Edmunds yesterday, in so severely arraigning Patterson, after the latter had declared that he would vote for Kellogg. Edmunds' plan was not fully known to all the Republican Senators. Edmunds had to all the Republican Senators. Edmunds had stated that the surest way to defeat a plan was to have a caucus about it, as the facts of the case were certain to get into the news apers. Accordingly he called a conference of a dozen of those upon whom he thought he could rely, and at that conference this pian is said to have been agreed upon, but it appears that the whole proceedings for delay were based upon the assumption that the Vice-President would rule that a new legislative day would have begun at 12 o'clock to-day noon, and it was not until nearly 1 o'clock of the night session last night that the

DISCOVERED TOO LATE that the Vice-President had different views and could not so rule.

The Democrats appear to be in earnest, and predict that Butler will be seated before the close of the session of the Senate which will be close of the session of the Senate which will be convened at noon to-morrow. If this is their resolution, no one can predict when that session will end. The friends of Kellogy are equally sanguine concerning his admission to-morrow by the votes of Patterson and Conover. Perhaps they may both be admitted as a compromise measure, although there are some Republicans who will find by differely to activity their connectments by find it difficult to satisfy their consciences by voting for Kellogg. That

EUSTIS WILL BE ADMITTED when his case comes before the Senate no one acquainted with his claims now seems to doubt. One feature of the session to-day was the speech of Merrimon, of North Carolina, justifying, or, at least, palliating, the Hamburg outrages. Cameron was a member of the Senate South Carolina Investigating Committee. His accounts of the facts elicited by that Committee are of the most startling character. Cameron and Christiancy have thought that in this era of conciliation it was a question whether er the facts and the evidence taken by that Committee ought to be made public. The disclosures of the last three days

UNSEALED THE LIPS OF SENATOR CAMERON. and in a strong, vigorous, burning speech he showed the mockery of Bourbon pretensions, and unmasked the dark deeds done by the White League and Ku-Kiux of South Carolina in the fateful counties of Laurens and Edgefield. It was Senator Cameron's first effort in the Senate at an extempore speech, but there was vigor and fire enough in it to arouse the weary Senate.

DAVID DAVIS. INTENSE INTEREST CONCERNING HIS POSITION ON THE MERITS OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA CASE.

INTENSE INTEREST CONCERNING HIS POSITION ON THE MERITS OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA CASE.

Special Dispance to The Chicago Tribune.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 27.—Senator Dayid Davis has stated to Regublican Senators that he intends to make a speech upon the merits of the Butler case. Some of the Republican Senators are very confident to-night that Davis does not intend to vote to seat Butler, and that he will reconcile himself to the Democratic party on the ground that by his vote to discharge the Committee he has aided the Democration, and has done justice to the State of South Carolina in preventing the further postponement of the question of her representation in the Senate. But Senator Davis has been careful at all times to distinctly disavow having expressed any opinions on the merits of the case, and in fact has not indicated by his vote how he would vote in the merits. It is possible now that he will make a speech giving it as his legal opinion that the Legislature which elected Butler was not legal. If he should do so Butler could not be seated unless Davis should withhold his vote, for if he votes with the Republicans, and Conover and Patterson with the Democrats, the vote would be a tie and the Vice-President would have the casting vote.

THE OFFICES.

week which so clearly set forth the real character of Couover's apostacy. He, a Senator elected and kept in place for years by colored votes, standing before the Senate ranged with the political enemies of the colored race, and PAIRED WITH A COLORED REPUBLICAN!

The galleries were crowded at the very earliest hour, and looked on with unabated interest even at the dullest features of the scene. To all it was the contest for supremacy, and

templation the appointment of Russell Hastings, of Cleveland, a member of Hayes' old regiment, to that place, and Hastings, who is here, has fully expected that he would receive it. Indeed it was given out a few days ago from official sources that Hastings would receive the appointment, but Secretary Sherman is understood to have been averse to having the appointment given to Ohio, and it is said to have been settled in Cabinet to-day that Hawley should have the place. Sherman is reported to have advised the President that the ex-Congressman ought to be appointed, for the reason as the duties of the Assistant-Secretary bring him constantly in relation with Congressmen.

SHEMAN—HAWLEY.

Social Dispotent to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Nov. 27.—The Hon. John B. Hawley, of this city, received a telegram from Secretary Sherman to-day tendering him, in the President's name, the position of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. The appointment has been wholly unsaught by Mr. Hawley, and is gratifying to him on that account. He has telegraphed his acceptance, and will endeaver to be in Washington by Dec. 1. at which time Mr. McCormick desires to retire. Mr. Hawley represented this District in Congress from 1869 to 1875, and was regarded as one of the strongest men in the Illinois delegation.

CONFIRMED.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINOTON, D. C., Nov. 27.—The Senate confirmed Alexander M. Stern, United States Assistant Treasurer at Cincinnati.

Postmasters—George Womeldorf, at Middle-port, O., ard Thomas Boyers, Gallatin, Tenn.

SECRETARY M'CORMICK's SUCCESSOR.

The Cabinet to-day decided upon ex-Congressman John B. Hawley, of Illinois, as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury to succeed Gov. McCormick, whose resignation takes effect on the lst of December. Mr. Waliace—Let him make his report in writing. We want the names of the Senators, that the country may know them.

Mr. Conkling here entered, and objected so such a report, as nothing here the sergeant-at-Arms to prepare a list of the absentees.

The Vice-President directed a call of the roll, and, thirty-seven Senators answering, no quorum was announced as present.

Mr. Wadleigh, who held the floor when the fact was developed that no quorum was present, resumed it, and called for a continuation of the reading of the testimony taken by the Committee of the Senate in South Carolina a year ago.

Mr. Thurman objected to the further reading of this testimony, and said that it had been the usage of the Senate in South Carolina a year ago.

Mr. Thurman objected to the further reading of this testimony, and said that it had been the usage of the Senate to allow a Senator to read almost anything as a part of his speech, but that usage had never been abused until to-night. He argued that the testimony could not be read without the leave of the Senate, and domanded that the question of reading the testimony be submitted to the Senate.

Mr. Wedleigh said it was not a gross abuse to lay

NOTES AND NEWS.

for three hours to-day, and with one exception

accomplished nothing but to allow members to clear their desks and pockets of bills. A large number were introduced and referred. This

Congress, with its three sessions, will have produced a larger volume of bills than has ever

olution of inquiry which has been so stubbornly

opposed in the Senate. The resolu-tion was introduced early in the day in

THE ANNUAL REPORTS.

The heads of departments with not publish their reports until the day of the meeting of the regular session.

THE RECORD.

Senate.

Mr. Wadieigh said it was not a gross abuse to lay before the Senate evidence absolutely necessary to enable the Senate to judge of this case. He wanted to let the country know that in this Senate a party sought to seat a man whose record would not bear examining.

songht to seat a man whose record would not bear examining.

Mr. Bayard held that the testimony was taken by a committee long before any one had any idea that the present case would come before the Senate. For all the just purposes of this case the Senator might as well have read Worcester's Dictionary. When he (Bayard) first came into the Senate there were but nine Senators belonging to the party with which he acted. They had never attempted diatory motions; but had they acted in a manner as witnessed to-night, the majority would have put them down. withersect to-night, the imajority would have put them down.

Mr. Edmunds asked if the Senator remembered along about 1850, when Jefferson Davis, and Soule, and some others occupied the Senate a whole night having the message of the President

whole night having the message of the President read.

Mr. Bayard said he did not remember that time, though it may have happened.

Mr. Thurman withdrew his point of order, leaving it to the Senator from New Hampshire as to what testimony he would have read,

Mr. Wadleigh then argued the facts in the South Carolina case, and said that he could not help regarding this resolution as an attempt to carry by force of numbers that which could not be carried by an investigation.

At 5:45 Mr. Edmunds moved a recess until 11, which was rejected—yeas, 23; nays, 26.

Mr. Wadleigh, resuming, said that he had selected no testimony to be read which did not bear directly upon the validity of the election in South Carolina.

directly upon the valuary of the electron in Soun-Carolina.

At 6:15 Mr. Edmunds said that it was now daylight and time for the Senators to have a little breakfast. He moved a recess until 10. Rejected—yeas, 17; nays, 26.

Mr. Paddock moved to adjourn. Rejected—yeas, 19; nays, 26.

He then moved that the Senate take a recess until 9. Rejected—yeas, 16; nays, 26.

Mr. Wadleigh continued to read from the volume of testimony, and at 7 o'clock, at his request, Mr. Edmunds took the book and read for him, to relieve that Senator, who had been on the floor since 10:30 last night. been known in the history of Congress.

The opponents of the Union Pacific, by the aid of a fortunate parliamentary discovery, succeeded in passing in the House the Chaffee res-

Isst night.

Mr. Edmunds, during the reading, several times made humorous allusious to portions of the testimony, in a parenthetical manner, and Mr. Garland inquired who had the floor.

The Vice-President replied that it was held by Mr. Wadleigh. the House, and went over upon objection, but just before the adjournment Crittenden, of Missouri, who presented the resolution, discovered that to day was the first of the six days before the end of the session within which motions to suspend the rules at any time inquired who had the floor.

The Vice-President replied that it was held by Mr. Wadleigh.

Mr. Garland—Then I object to the Senator from Vermont interjecting these remarks into the testimony as ne reads. He is a mere agent's clerk, a mere fungus, of the Senator from New Hampshire. [Laughter.]

Motions to sijourn and for a recess until half-past 8 were rejected—the first by a vote of yeas, 18; nays, 26; and the latter by yeas, 21; nays, 28.

Mr. Chaffee moved that the Senate proceed to executive business. Rejected—yeas, 20; nays, 25.

The reading of the testimony was resumed by Mr. Edmunds, and continued until 8 o'clock, when Mr. Mitchell moved an executive session. The toil-call showed that no quorum was present, and the pages were sent over the building to request the attendance of Senators. Upon a quorum being secured. the motion for an executive session was rejected—yeas, 15; nays, 28.

Mr. Wadleigh resumed the reading of the testimony, and continued until 8:20, when he was relieved by Mr. Burnside.

At 8:30 it was found that no quorum was present, and another call of the Senate was ordered.

After some delay the Vice-President announced a quorum was present, and another call of the Senate was ordered.

Mr. Edmunds moved that when the Senate adjourn to-day, it be to meet at 2 o'clock to-morrow; and again the fact that no quorum was present was manifested.

Absent Senators having been summoned, dilatotions to suspend the rules at any time

ARE IN ORDER.

He had strength enough to do this, there being less than fifty opposing votes, and the House having considerable more than a quorum. Thus the opposition of the Union Pacific people in the Senate will avail nothing, as the resolution goes to the President in exactly the language in which it was presented by Senator Chaffee. Whatever action the Senate may be disposed to take, the resolution passed by the House does not even contain the statement that it is alleged that certain roads are branch roads. The House resolution positively declares that they are, as Chaffee's did, before amended by himself.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION BILL.

amended by himself.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION BILL.

Hewitt and the managers of the Paris Exposition bill in the House are becoming alarmed about its passage in the Senate, and will endeavor to induce the Democratic Senators to

deavor to induce the Democratic Senators to allow it to have consideration before Friday, in order that the House may then act upon any amendments which may be proposed. If the bill is put in Conference Committee before the expiration of the session, the friends of the bill think that it can be passed.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The President's annual message, to be submitted to Congress on Monday next, was finally agreed upon at the Cabinet meeting to-day. The message will give the views of the Administration upon financial and other pending national topics. and again the ract that no quorum was present was manifested.

Absent Senators having been summoned, dilatory motions from the Republican side for an executive session and to adjourn were voted down.

At 9:30 Mr. Wadleigh resumed the floor, and Mr. Burnide the reading, until after 10, when he yielded to Mr. Cameron (Wis.), who said that the claims of Butler and Corbin, clausing a seat as Senator from South Carolina, were so blended that one could not be discussed without the other. He then read the brief of Corbin, claiming that he had been legally elected Senator from South Carolina.

THE CHICAGO CUSTOM-HOUSE COMMISSION, to settle the front-door question, will convene in Chicago one week from to-morrow. LEAVE OF ABSINCE. Representative Brentano was called home sudlina.
At 11:30 Mr. Allison moved a recess until 1 o'clock. Rejected—yeas, 21; nays, 25.
Mr. Cameron (Wis.) resumed the reading of the brief in favor of Corbin, and continued until 12, when Mr. Wadleigh moved a recess antil 2 o'clock.

in Chicago one week from to-morrow.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Representative Brentano was called home suddenly yesterday on account of liness in his family. Representative Aldrich obtained teave from the House to-day, and left for Chicago to-night, expecting to return on Monday.

Comptroller Knox says to-night that the condition of the two insolvent National Banks of Chicago is better than had at first been feared; that the Third National will probably be able to pay depositors without any call upon the stockholders, and that the Central National might have paid its depositors from its accounts without having resort to liquidation.

RECEIVERS.

Gov. Pound, of Wisconsin, introduced in the House to-day a resolution providing that the Secretary of War be requested to make such preliminary examination of the head waters of the St. Croix, Chippewa, and Wisconsin, as is consistent with his service to determine the extent and practicability of reservoirs upon the same, and report to this Congress the result of such examination, together with a compilation of all information and reports in his office bearing upon the subject of reservoirs, by Feb. 15 proximo, or as early thereafter as practicable. The resolution is based upon

THE REPORT OF MAJ. PARQUHAR

on the reservoirs of the headwaters of the Missisppi. That report alleges that reservoirs will command a water-shed of 20,000 square miles, and hold 96,500,000,000 cubic feet of water, less than one-half of which will maintain a good navigating stage of water until July 1, the low-water season not occurring until later, and one-half of the residue discharged at the rate of 2,500 cubic feet per second for 155 days will insure good navigation for the entire season; and the resolution also sets forth that a much larger area of flowage and water-shed can be secured by means of dams at the headwaters of said rivers, and at considerably less cost, which will serve the double purpose of regulating and improving the navigation of said tributaries as well as the Mississippi.

Gov. P Rejected—yeas, 25; nays, 26.
Mr. Wadleigh, who had held the floor since 10:20 last night, gave notice that he now yielded the floor.
At 12:05 Mr. Hoar, who occupied the chair during the temporary absence of the Vice-President, said that he would call the attention of the Senate to the fact that the hour of 12, the hour for the daily meeting of the Senate, had arrived. In the judgment of the Chair the legislative day continued until an adjournment of the Senate took place, and unless an objection was made it should be so considered.

No objection being made, Mr. Dorsey moved to resume the discussion of legislative business. Rejected—yeas, 27; nays, 25.
Mr. Merrimon said that he did not rise to enter upon a discussion of South Carolina affairs, but to show how entirely false were the statements as to intimidation in South Carolina. The whole population entitled to vote was 184, 943, and the whole namber of votes cast in 1876 was 183, 388. How was it that persons were intimidated, when nearly the whole vote of the State was polled? Besides, the Republican eaddidate for Governor in 1876 received many more votes than any candidate before had ever received. The Hamburg root was the consequence of a long-continued series of outrages in Hamburg on the part of the negroes. The evidence showed that when men were shot down slike wild beasts at Hamburg, Gen. Butler had left that place.

Mr. Merrimon continued for a considerable time, arguing that the presence of Federal troops in South Carolina affected the vote of the State at least 10,000.

The pending question being upon the amendment submitted last night by Mr. Mitchell, providing that the resolution be made the special order for 12:50 p. m. to-day, Mr. Mitchell said that the time having passed he would modify the amendment so to as make the resolution the special order for Wednesday, the 28th, at 12:30 p. m. Rejected—yess, 28 nays, 28.

The question then recurred on the resolution of the Senator from Ohio (Thurman), which reads:

Resolved, That the Committee on Privil

improving the navigation of said tributaries as well as the Mississippi.

BURIED THE HATCHET.

GOV. Packard has seen the President for the second time. They have had a long conference upon Louisiana matters, and it is reported to night in Louisiana circles that Packard has buried the hatchet, and has become reconciled to the President and his policy, that if Effinghan Lawrence should not be confirmed as Collector of New Orleans Packard will undoubtedly be nominated for that place, and that in any event Packard will be given some prominent position.

Elections be discharged from the consideratic the credentials of M. C. Butler, of South Caro it was agreed to—yeas, 29; nays, 27—as folicy and the credentials of M. C. Butler, of South Caro it was agreed to—yeas, 29; nays, 27—as folicy and the credentials of M. C. Butler, of South Caro it was agreed to—yeas, 29; nays, 27—as folicy and the credentials of M. C. Butler, of South Caro it was agreed to—yeas, 29; nays, 27—as folicy and the credentials of M. C. Butler, of South Caro it was agreed to—yeas, 29; nays, 27—as folicy and the credentials of M. C. Butler, of South Caro it was agreed to—yeas, 29; nays, 27—as folicy and the credentials of M. C. Butler, of South Caro it was agreed to—yeas, 29; nays, 27—as folicy and the credentials of M. C. Butler, of South Caro it was agreed to—yeas, 29; nays, 27—as folicy and the credentials of M. C. Butler, of South Caro it was agreed to—yeas, 29; nays, 27—as folicy and the credentials of M. C. Butler, of South Caro it was agreed to—yeas, 29; nays, 27—as folicy and the credentials of M. C. Butler, of South Caro it was agreed to—yeas, 29; nays, 27—as folicy and the credentials of M. C. Butler, of South Caro it was agreed to—yeas, 29; nays, 27—as folicy and the credentials of M. C. Butler, of South Caro it was agreed to—yeas, 29; nays, 27—as folicy and the credentials of M. C. Butler, of South Caro it was agreed to—yeas, 29; nays, 27—as folicy and the credentials of M. C. Butler, of South Caro it was agreed to—yeas, 29; nays, 27—as

THE RECORD.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27.—The reading of the testimony taken by the Committee which visited South Carolina was continued at length at the request of Mr. Wadleigh, who held the floor, yielding occasionally for motions for a recess or to adjourn. which were rejected.

At 3:45 this morning all the seats of the Republican side of the Chamber were vacant.

Mr. Chaffee raised the point that there was not a quorum in the Chamber, and the call of the roll showed but thirty-four Senators present—less than a quorum.

During the call Mr. Mitchell said that he had paired for the night with Mr. Merrimon, and, if compelled to answer to roll-call, he gave notice that he would be taken the pair on all other questions.

Mr. Whyte moved that the Sergeant-at-Arms be

that he would break the pair on an object of the absent segments. Mr. Whyte moved that the Sergeant-at-Arms be directed to request the attendance of the absent Segments. So ordered, after a brief discussion.

Alto Vice-President announced a motion to adjourn. Mr. Teller automitted that motion, and the vote resulted—yeas, 4.—Messrs. Cameron (Ph.), Dawes, Teller, and Wadleigh; nays, 28, consisting of the Democratic Senators and Mr. Patterson. Messrs. Conover and Davis (Ill.) did not answer to their names.

No quorum voting, Mr. Whyte inquired if the Sergeant-at-Arms had executed the order of the Sergeant-at-Arms had executed the bad, but Sergeaut-at-Arms had executed the order of the Senato.

The Vice-President reported that he had, but has no means to compel attendance.

Mr. Whyte called for the reading of the rule which provides that no Senator shall be absent to from Ohio (Thurman), if agreed to, would violate the standing rule of the Senator shall be absent senators.

Mr. Whyte-Does the Sergeant-at-Arms report that he has notified the absent Senators?

The Vice-President replied that he did so rule.

Several Senators on the Democratic side desired Mr. Thurman to take an appeal.

The Vice-President replied that he did so rule.

Several Senators on the Democratic side desired Mr. Thurman to take an appeal.

The Vice-President replied that he did so rule.

Several Senators on the Democratic side desired Mr. Thurman to take an appeal.

The Vice-President replied that he did so rule.

Several Senators on the Democratic side desired Mr. Thurman to take an appeal.

The Vice-President said the motion of the Senator for Ohio (Thurman), if agreed to, would violate the standing rule of the Senate, which provided that the did so rule.

Several Senators on the Democratic side desired Mr. Thurman to take an appeal.

The Vice-President said the motion of the Senator for Ohio (Thurman), if agreed to, would violate the standing rule of the Senator so vided that the daily hour of meeting shall be 12 o'clock.

After some further discussion Mr. Thurman spector of the Senator so the Sena

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

for the appointment of a board to proceed to the several Navy Yards and inspect all vessels under repair.

Mr. Hale objected.

Bills were introduced and referred.

By Mr. Mackey-For the free transmission through the mails for members of Congress of documents printed by order of Congress.

By Mr. Banning-For the establishment of a branch mint at Cincinnati.

By Mr. Riddle-Restoring to the pension-rolls the names of all soidiers stricken off on account of disloyality; also repealing the act prohibiting the payment, by any officer, of money to any person not known to have been opposed to the Rebellion.

By Mr. Corbett-Amending the Constitution so as to give to each of the territories and the District of Columbia one member of Congress.

By Mr. Banning-Providing for the repeal of the special taxes now imposed by the United States (Government upon brewers, rectifiers, wholesale liquor dealers, salconkcepers, manufacturers, and wholesale and retail dealers in tobacco, cigars, etc.

Mr. Critenden asked unanimous consent for the consideration of his resolution requesting the President to state what legal impediments, if any, exist that prevent him from executing the laws in relation to the Union Pacific Railroad and its branches.

Mr. Price objected.

FIRES.

AT HAMPTON, IA. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Dubuque, Ia., Nov. 27.—At 2 o'clock this
morning the Hampton House, of Hampton, Ia., was discovered to be on fire, and was soon burned to the ground, but little of the contents being saved. The grocery-store of 8. H. Os-good and the market of Rule Bros. were also noned. Other buildings adjoining were also more or less damaged. It is the first fire of any importance that has ever visited the City of Hampton.

IN CHICAGO. The alarm from Box 883 at 1:25 yesterday morning was caused by a fire in the rear of Roeser & Bohr's furniture factory, in the rear of No. 665 North Halsted street. The damage by fire and water to the building and contents will reach nearly \$2,000, upon which there is an insurance of \$1,700 in policies of \$600 each in the Merchants & Mechanics of Virginia and the Standard of New Jersey, and one of \$500 in the Royal Canadian. The case of the Bre is unknown.

AT BUTLER, IND.
TOLEDO, O., Nov. 27.—A fire at Butler, Ind.,
this morning, destroyed the Waverly Hotel and four stores on Main street. Loss, \$7,000; in-

CIVIL-SERVICE. How the Administration Is Acting in Regard

to Its Reformation.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribine.

Mt. Vernon, Ill., Nov. 27.—W. P. Edgerton, Mr. Vernor, Ill., Nov. 27.—W. P. Edgerton, a Special Agent of the Post-Office Department, was an object of interest in our city to-day. A strong odor of Civil-Service reform filled the air. The Special Agent announced his visit as being in the interest of his department, as well as of the public, to learn from personal interviews with our citizens in their offices, work-shops, stores, and places of business, what ground existed for the change asked for in our Post-Office, and to see just see how it was himself. S. K. Latham, our see how it was himself. S. K. Latham, our present Postmaster, has filled the position a number of years, but he now finds a competitor number of years, but he now finds a competitor in Mrs. Anna M. Casey, widow of Mayor Samuel K. Casey, so long a prominent politician of the State. The Special Agent remarked that the petition for Mrs. Casey's appointment was a most formidable one, as, in truth, it is, but that the Administration has resolved to make no removals except for good and sufficient cause. To obtain an honest expression in this direction of the people most interested was the object of his visit here to-day, as it had already been or similar errands to all the Post-Office cities and towns in ten States of the Union. His report will go forward at once. Mr. Edgerton incidentally remarked that, with the exception, per haps, of New York City, Mr. Filley, of St. Louis, was regarded at headquarters as the best Post-master in the United States, and that petitions for his retention rushed into Washington by the car-load.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 28—1 a. m.—For the lake region, rising harometer, brisk and high west to north winds, decidedly colder and generally cloudy weather, with frequent fight snows.

Sioux City, ia., Nov. 27.—A funds wind and snow show storm commenced here at 4 o'clock this morning and still rages with increasing violence. Reports from the north and west state that the storm is very severe. Thermometer at zero, and falling.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.
CHICAGO. NOV. 27.



11

Neither President nor Deputies Will Listen to Proposed Concessions.

MacMahon as a Last Resort Will Appeal to the Senate.

Failing to Secure Another Dissolution. He Will Resign His Office.

Prince Gortschakoff Said to Be Earnestly Endeavoring to Bring About Peace.

Gen. Grant Sumptuously Entertained by M. Emile Girardin.

Gen. Noyes' Recent Eulogy of Grant Sharply Criticised by the London Times.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Nov. 27.—The Chamber of Deputies resolved yesterday to postpone a decision as to the validity of Fourtou's election until after the report of the Committee on Electoral Abuses. This action suspends Fourtou's right

PRECAUTIONARY. M. Bordoux's motion regarding the state of slege and the Press laws is to the effect that slege and the prorogation of both Chambers the President may proclaim a state of siege, but the Chambers will meet on their own authority within three days of its promulgation. During the dissolution a state of siege can only be pro-

claimed in the event of a foreign war.

Batble had an interview with President MacMahon as the delegate of the Constitutional
Right Centre, and urged him to take a moderate Republican Cabinet. The President, however, expressed resentment on account of Saturday's vote in the Chamber of Deputies. It is
east the Constitutionalists, notwithstanding
this failure, will again endeavor to obtain the
formation of a Ministry from the Left Centre.

THE ARMY.

ormation of a ministry from the Left Center.

The newspapers are discussing whether the trmy will support the Kepublic or MacMahon in case of a conflict. Manuscript placards insulting or threatening President MacMahon have been posted.

A hundred persons were arrested yesterday for drunkenness, raising seditions.

drunkenness, raising seditious cries, and in-ting or resisting the police.

ARIS, Nov. 27.—The Monitew says the Right resolved to take the initiative of bring-about a discussion of the budget.

Minister of Finance will take adjusted to realism the ideas of con-stion and appeasement which predominated. liation and appeasement which predominated t the formation of the Cabinet. Should the hamber of Deputies nevertheless refuse to ote the budget, President MacMahon will draw

VERSALLES, Nov. 27.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, a partial report of the Budget committee was read, declaring the supple-neutary credits decreed after the last dissolu-ion were illegal. The report was not discussed, ause the Ministers were absent from the

mittee were secret.

WILL ISNORE M. WELCHE.

PARIS, NOV. 27.—It is understood that the Budget Committee, ignoring Minister De Welche's motion for a separate consideration of the four categories of direct taxes, will them selves submit a recommendat

THE EX-PRESIDENT DINES WITH GIRARDIN.
PARIS, Nov. 27.—M. Emile de Girardin gave a grand dinner to Gen. Grant this evening, Among the guests were Minister Noyes, Mr. Hitt, MM. Gambetta, Grevy, Renault, De Lesseps, Waddington, and Vignaud. M. de Girardin proposed Gen. Grant's health. The General responded, and drank to the prosperity of the French Republic, saying he hoped it would at tain the result which Americans had endeavored to attain, namely, the regime of liberty accessi

Gambetta, proposing the health of M. de Brardin, thanked him for affording him an opportunity to sit at the same table with the ex-President of the United States. He spoke with praise of Gen. Grant's political career, and showed how the General, obedient to the laws of his country, while he understood the im-portance and dignity of the army, never permitted it to assume supremacy over the civil power. Gambetta concluded as follows: France, notwithstanding her unmerited mi fortunes, remains great and generous, and at tached above all to liberty." THE EULOGY OF GEN. NOYES SEVERELY CRIT-

From the London Times, Nov. 12.

The modesty and reticence of Gen. Grant are, it is said, severely tried by the honors he has received in Europe. He may, perhaps, congratulate himself that among the painful pre-occupations of Frenchmen at the present hour the duty of hospitality towards their illustrious guest is likely to be somewhat neglected. But, if he escapes during the political crisis in Paris some of the attentions which would otherwise be bestowed upon him, he cannot haffle Paris some of the attentions which would otherwise be bestowed upon him, he cannot baffle the persistent homage of his own countrymen. The American "Colony" in the French Capital is a very considerable and ought to be a very happy community. Its members enjoy in this present life the blessedness which is popularly believed in the United States to be the equivalent of Paradise. It would scarcely be consisent with human nature that these fortunate people should refrain from showing their respect for the ex-President in the way which suggests itself to Americans as readily as to Englishmen by asking him to dimer.

The banquet which was given in Gen. Grant's honor at the Grand Hotel Tuesday night attracted a numerous company, or whom all save a few distinguished Frenchmen were citizens of the United States. The exceptions were remarkable, for they bore eloquent testimony to the long iriendship which has for more than a century bound together the great English-speaking Republic and the first of the Latin nations. The names of Lafayette and Rochambeau recall the vicissitudes of the War of Undependence. It was in the autumn of 1776, a few months after the "Continental Contress" had flung its rhetorical defiance in the lace of George III., that a young Freuch Marquis, serving at Metz, was a guest at a dinner riven to an English Prince, and there for the first time Lafayette learnt that the colonists of North America were fighting for their freedom. How hotly be sided with them, after what romantic adventures he took service in their ranks, how he became the devoted admirer and intimate friend of Washington, how his example won over his countrymen, and in time his courtry's Government, to the American cause, is an oft-told tale. Next to Lafayette, the Frenchman to whom the United States owe the largest debt of historical gratifude is, Rochambeau, the Commander of the French at Lafayette at the banquet of Tuesday night, at Lafayette at the banquet of Tuesday night, French gueste at the banquet of Tuesday night,

ister, Gen. Noves, prasided, and the speech in which he proposed the toast of the evening was addressed to the patrick pride of Americans. The theme upon which Gen. Noves expatiated may be described as the doctrine of "Providential men" in its application to the career of Gen. Grant. Everybody knows that France is the country where this doctrine, if it did originate, has been brought to the highest degree of perfection; and one party after another has made use of it ever since 1789. Gen. Noyes was talking a language very familiar to his French hearers when he prefaced his culogium on the ex-President with the following phrases: "It has generally happened, according to the world's history, that when a great public crisis has occurred, such as a revolution for independence or a struggle for national existence,—some man has been found specially fitted for and equal to the emergency. He often appears suddenly from an unexpected quarter, and is not always selected from the area of politics or from among the most prominent of his countrymen. He asames at the proper time leadership and control simply because he was born for them, and seems to have waited for the opportunity and the necessity." To be sure these words do not mean in Gen. Noyes' mouth what they would mean in the mouth of a Frenchman, but, all the same, they strike us as rather incongruous when spoken of Gen. Grant. If there ever was a great soldier who fought his way up to victory and glory without any of the surprises, mysteries, and coups de theatre of "predestined" and "Providential" conquerors and rulers, it was Gen. Grant. His triumphs had none of the dazzing and perplexing brilliancy of Napoleon's great campaigns; they were the slowly-ripened truit of a combination of qualithose troubles on the frontier of Tam no one can doubt of that, because it is distincted in the country to succeed in that undertaking. There is, especially in the State of Tamaulipas, a certain class of people who are not confined to that side of the frontier, who are constantly fomenting trouble. The Government of Mexico is extremely interested in putting an end to these causes of complaint, because these people make trouble for the Mexhindrance to the internal peace and tranquillity of the country. Fortunately, at present, the Government of Mexico can apply to this object Government of Mexico can apply the military means in that part of the country, because in the Government over which Diaz

presides

HE HAS NO OPPONENT.

His authority is acknowledged all over the Republic. Diaz has endeavored to improve the organization of the army, and the public revenue has been increased since his administration. Thus the responsibility devolves upon Geo. Diaz to improve the internal condition of the country and frontier.

Reporter—Were these the only questions?

Zamacona—These were the most important questions, but there were others; for instance, there were some complaints about that institution peculiar to Mexico which is called

THE ZONA LIBRE.

tion peculiar to Mexico which is called

THE ZONA LIBRE.

There is a tract of land on the Rio Grande,
where the Mexican Government has established
a kind of entrepot, that is to say a tract of
land where merchandise can be imported without paying duty, until it is taken into the interior of the country. The Government of the
United States complains that the institution
is detrimental to its fiscal interests, and is
favorable to simultary on the frontier. This

terior of the country. The Government of the United States complains that the institution is detrimental to its fiscal interests, and is favorable to sinurgiers on the frontier. This is a question that could easily been settled, but its solution is now DIPPICULT on account of the peculiar circumstances in which it has been discussed. The Impression produced with the Mexican people, and even with the Mexican Senate, is that these demands from the Government of the United States are a kind of condition for the recognition of Mexico. From that point of view a question that could easily have been settled is rendered difficult of solution. The Mexicans do not wish to yield or pay anything for recognition, and I think they are right, too.

Zamacona further declared that the Mexicans do not desire the Americans to cross the frontier in pursuit of raiders. The Mexicans are abundantly able to wearants.

do not desire the Americans to cross the frontier in pursuit of raiders. The Mexicans arabundantly able to preserve the peace.

"Providential" conquerors and rulers, it was Gen. Grant. His triumphs had none of the dazzling and perplexing brilliancy of Napoleon's great campaigns; they were the slowly-ripened fruit of a combination of qualities, so rare, indeed, that we may give them the name of genius, but not identical with genius in its most imposing form. Dogred courage, invincible perseverance, indifference to criticism, the capacity of supporting reverses without flinching, the determination to shrink from no sacrifices in order to reach the end set before him,—these were the soldierly virtues by which Gen. Grant won his victories on the Mississippi and on the Potomac. They have merited the lasting gratitude of his country, but it would be absurd to speak of them as if they made him the equal of strategists like Hamibal or Cæsar, Marlborough or Frederick, Napoleon or Wellington. When tiem. Noyes says that the military achievements of the ex-President were so spiendid that "there was no grade in the American army sufficient for his recognition and reward," and that two new "grades" had to be created in order to bestow an adequate recompense upon the victorious General-in-Chief, he expresses the simple fact. The usual grades of the United States Army were not up to the level of Gen. Grant's deserts. But he strains the language of compliment roughly when he affirms that Gen. Grant's "place in history as a Civil Magistrate will be among the foremost."

Without resorting to hyperboles so extrava-MISCELLANY. REPUBLICAN DEMONSTRATION IN ROME.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—At a demonstration in Rome in commemoration of the battle of Men-tana, Sunday, the police seized some Republican flags, and telegrams to foreign papers are stopped because they contained reports of dis-

loyal speeches made on the occasion. GERMANY AND THE UNITED STATES. Lordon, Nov. 28.-A Berlin correspondent Loxpon, Nov. 28.—A Berlin correspondent says the negotiations between Germany and the United States for a mutual naturalization treaty to supersede the treaties now in force with the separate German States, are for a treaty on a much wider basis than has hitherto been stated. The treaty is to settle all international questions which have hitherto caused misunderstanding, such as naturalization, extradition, commercial intercourse, the marriage law, and the protection of trade-marks.

SPANISH RAILWAYS.

SPANISH RAILWAYS.

MADRID, NOv. 27.—The Gocela publishes a
Royal decree establishing one system and management for railways throughout Spain. TEMPLE BAR.

London, Nov. 27.—Official notice is published by the city authorities inviting proposals for the immediate removal of Temple Bar.

STEAMER AGROUND.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—The steamer Kashgar has been aground in the Suez Canal since Saturday, and all traffic is stopped.

STRIPED STOCKINGS.

an Alleged Case of Poisoning from Their

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune Sr. Louis, Nev. 27.-A queer case is on trial in the Circuit Court, involving the alleged poisming and ultimate death of a little daughte of William G. Waite, a printer employed on the *Republican*, and for which he and his wife ask damages against Mr. D. Crawford, from whom some striped stockings were purchased last year, and which were worn by the deceased child, and from the effects of which, it is alleged, she was poisoned and died. The case is attracting general interest, it being a novel one, and among the number of witnesses examined are severa of the South and the reform of the Civil-Service. The truth can do Gen. Grant no harm, and will not offend an honest and a modest man. Flatteries, indeed, will now pass him by without injury, and his well-earned repose will not be disturbed by the delusive belief that his civil policy was always wise and just. If he thought so he would be compelled to think size medical experts. The fact of the purchas and sale is, of course, admitted by the defense, but the fact that the striped stockafflicted the child is denied, and Mr. M. Kinealy, afflicted the child is denied, and Mr. M. Kinealy, the attorney for the defense, who was formerly a professor of mathematics and chemistry in one of the first institutions of the State, and is therefore thoroughly conversant with the effects as well as the compounding of chemicals, sets forth the defense that the ingredients alleged to have been used in the coloring would not necessarily have produced a poison. Mr. Kinealy also denies the efficacy of the remedies applied for the eradication of the poison, even if it had existed in the materials used to color the stockings. The child is alleged to have suffered about one week with sores and pimples upon her limbs, all of which is attributed to the poisoned coloring in the stockings, but the defense allege that the malady might have occurred from many other causes. London, Nov. 27.—The citadel at Antivari still holds out, encouraged by the assurance of relief coming by sea. A Corfu dispatch reports

THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 27.—The National Grange to-day elected officers as follows: Master, Adams, of Minnesota; Overseer, Woodman, of Michigan; Lecturer. Mortimer, of Cincinnati; Steward, Houghan, of Iowa; Assistant Steward, Symmes, of Kansas; Chaplain, Forsythe, of Illinois; Treasurer, McDowell, of New York; Secretary, Kelly, of Louisville; Gatekeeper, Dinwiddie, of Indiana; Ceres, Mrs. Adams, of Minnesota; Ponnona, Mrs. Woodman, of Michigan; Fiora, Mrs. Moore, of Indiana; Lady Assistant Steward, Mrs. Hall, of Louisville. Mrs. Hall, of Louisville.

Horrible Discoveries in a Reformatory.

London Vanity Phir.

We understand that the most horrible discoveries have been made in the Jamaica Reformatory for Native Boys, which is situated on a hill about nine miles from Kingston. Some time ago, under the Governorship of Sir William Grey, a Baptist clergyman was appointed Superintendent of the Reformatory, with a salary of £400 per year, besides a house and other perquisites. But these appear not to have been sufficient for the reverend gentleman, who applied the food allotted for the 400 poor bovs under his charge to fattening pigs for the market. Meanwhile, the little wretches were starved and growing desperate,—they actually fought with the pigs for the food thrown to them. The miserable creatures were neglected in every possible way. A nasty insect, called a tick, well known to every traveler in the tropics, burrowed into their feet, and, as the doctor had to dook after his private patients, the wounds, which if examined in time would have been trilling, became so serious that amputation of toes or feet were necessary in no less than eighty cases. Starved and beglected, the lads became unruly. The offenders were then shackled together in pairs and consigned to the cells, where some were forgotten for three days and left without food or drink. All this at last came to light by mere accident. The boys were intrusted with knives to cut down some guinea-grass outside, in charge of one warder only. They naturally used their liberty to satisfy the cravings of hunger by plundering the neighboring gardens. The owners did not dare to interfere, but reported the matter to the Governor. This led to investigation and reform, and we understand that Lord Carnarvon has, in a strongly-worded dispatch, denounced this horrible affair as a disgrace to the colony and to the whole Government.

From Col. Ingeredite New Lecture.

I will never ask God to take care of any of my children, unless I am doing my level best by them. I wilf tell you what I say to my children. It is this: "Go where you may, do what you will, there is no crime you can commit, there is no depth of infamy to which you can sink that can snut to you my door, my arms, or my heart. As long as I live you shall have one sincere friend." Another thing. There is nothing like being honest with these little children. Do not pretend you are perfection. You are not. If you find one of your children has been telling a lie, don't let on as if the world was going to burst. Tall him honestly that you have told hundreds of them, and it deesn't pay. You can't play any George Washington business on this generation, and the sharp eye of childhood will look through the robe of hypocrisy. Some peopie will say that will do for rich folks, and not for poor. It's just as easy to wake a child with a kiss as with a blow.

Some of the Rights of Children.

LONDON, Nov. 28-5 a. m. - A Vienas correspondent telegraphs that intelligence has been received from Constantinople that the speedy fall of Mahmoud Damad Pasha is anticipated in consequence of discontent at the loss of Kars.
FOR STRATEGIC REASONS.

"place in history as a Civil Magistrate will be among the foremost."
Without resorting to hyperboles so extravagant, Gen. Grant's eminent services to his country in war and peace may be fairly estimated and freely acknowledged. The straggle which he brought to an end was undoubtedly among the greatest that any age has witnessed. It was the more terrible because it was decided, not by the organized power of standing armies, but by the voluntary efforts of yast and high-spirited roomlations commanding immense resources,

the voluntary efforts of yast and high-spirited populations commanding immense resources, but previously unskilled in war. It was no slight claim to an honorable place in the annals of his country for Gen. Grant, at the successful close of this desperate strife, to be the supreme commander of a million of men, and to have accomplished the overthrow of a Government and people who had shown so much capacity for warfare as the vanquished South. Nor was it a trifling testimony of national respect and gratitude that the conqueror should

Nor was it a trifling testimony of national respect and gratitude that the conqueror should be "twice called by a grateful nation to the highest office in the gift of 45,000,000 of people." That the intentions with which Gen. Grant entered upon his tenure of the Presidential office were deserving of high praise is as certain as that his performance fell short of his promise. Of the applause which "Gen. Noyes heaps upon the civil career of the late President we must make a partition. We may allow him the credit of "moderation" and "generosity" without admitting that in politics he attained either to

"moderation" and "generosity" without admitting that in politics he attained either to "wisdom" or "success." The assertion that Gen. Grant during his Presidency "was confronted by many very complicated and difficult questions relating to both fereign and domestic affairs, all of which he solved with rare intelligence, and participies "is somewhat out of

affairs, all of which be solved with rare intelligence and patriotism." is somewhat out of place in the mouth of a Minister appointed by President Hayes, and presumably in accord with the new policy of the Executive Government at Washingten. It is notorious that Gen. Grant left the largest and most vital of the problems which perplexed his country unsettled, and his failure to settle them brought his Government into discredit and almost destroyed his party, and that President Hayes is now laboring to repair the errors and the shortcomings of the

o repair the errors and the shortcomings of the preceding Administration on two of the mos

important of these questions—the pacification of the South and the reform of the Civil-Ser-

ht so, he would be compelled to think

that the American people, who condemned that policy last year, were fickle and ungrateful, though no one knows better than Gen. Grant how far that is from being true.

WAR NOTES.

PEACE PROPOSITIONS.

VIENNA, Nov. 27.—The evening papers publish Bucharest advices, according to which

Prince Gortschakoff is engaged in a lively diplo-

matic intercourse. A proposal has already been

nade for a conference on the peace conditions

a Turkish fleet of iron-clads and transports pass-

ing there, and expected soon at Antivari. The

SERVIAN OCCUPATION. BUCHAREST, Nov. 27 .- The Rouman

SERVIANS WORSTED.

London, Nov. 28-5 a. m.—A Belgrade cor-respondent states that a Servian battalion re-

cently crossed the frontier near Vratarnitza to protect some Bulgarian women and children. The Turks drove the Servians back, and many

were killed and wounded on both sides, A Commission left Belgrade to investigate the

matter. Various Consuls have been informed

Prince of Montenegro is there.

occupied Zibru and Lom-Palanka.

ANTIVARI.

LONDON, Nov. 28-5 a. m.-A special from Pera reports that the Turks hold a strong position at the head of Orchanie defile, and have abandoned the Town of Orchanie for strateg

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE GRAIN TRADE. LONDON, Nov. 27 .- The Mark Lane Expr weekly review of the grain trade says: The weekly review of the grain trade says: The cereal yield is turning out very deficient throughout the country. Supplies of home-grown grain are again moderate both at Mark Lane and the country markets. The English wheat is generally in a deteriorated condition. The smallness of the supplies may be accounted for to ness of the supplies may be accounted for to some extent by the fact that the present price of wheat offers little inducement to farmers to thresh, whereas barley is steadily improving, and there has been more disposition to market this than wheat. The meagre supplies of the latter indicate the expectation of higher prices later on.

Imports into London the last week were again unusually heavy, the returns of Woodey

Imports into London the last week were again unusually heavy, the returns of Monday showing the arrival of over 100,000 quarters, the large proportion of which consisted of Russian wheat, shipments of which may be prolonged by the mildness of the season.

Indian wheat is coming in freely. Supplies received from these two sources, added to the vast, shipments from the American Atlantic ports, still fetter trade, although during the past fortnight it has exercised less depressing power, owing to the unsatisfactory yield of the home crop upon threshing. There has been a fair consumptive demand for most classes of wheat off the stands. Values remain stationary. The higher rates demanded for maize have checked inquiry, but this article is still firm, while 6d@ls per quarter more has been paid for grinding barley.

The oat trade is alow, but late rates are maintage.

paid for grinding barley.

The oat trade is slow, but late rates are main-

GOVERNMENT INTENTIONS.

NEW YORK, NOV. 27.—A reporter has interviewed Senor Zamacona, who has just arrived.

Reporter—What are the views of the Mexican acons—As for the sincerity of the Mexi-opernment, and its intention to suppress JUSTICE.

Hopeful Signs of a Speedy Restoration of Her Sway.

Five Years Given the President of the New York "Security" Life.

A Hypocritical Villain 68 Years of Age ... The Judge's Remarks.

Neck-Tie Sociable Given in Honor of Mr. Roper, Rapist.

He Is Suspended by the Neck from an Eligible and Commanding Station.

The Blatant Outlaw Rande on His Way to Galesburg, Ill.

No Prospect of Mob Violence His Speedy Conviction Promised.

A CHECK TO ANGLO-BENGALER. New York, Nov. 27.—Robert L. Case, Presi lent of the Security Life-Insurance Cor who was recently convicted for perjury, was to day sentenced to five years at hard labor in State's Prison. A motion for stay of judgment was denied and Case called to the answer to the usual questions he made respons answer to the usual questions he made response that he was 68 years of age, resided at Newburg, had learned no trade, and had nothing to say why judgment should not be pronounced against him. Chief Justice Davis said, in passing sentence: "I cannot recall, in the course of a long judicial experience, a time when I have performed a more painful duty than that which now devolves upon me. You are now an aged man, verging upon three-score years and ten. You have, during that long life, borne an excellent reputation. Men have looked up to you, trusted you, relied upon you for the safety of large investments of money and, doubtless, had at all times unbounded con fidence in your integrity. You are surrounded by an estimable family, upon whom this blow must fall with greater severity than death it-self. Yet it becomes my duty, after what I believe to have been an impartial trial and con viction, to pronounce the sentence which will have these terrible consequences, not only upon yourself, but family. But yeur innocent this case is one which, however painful it may be to me, absolutely requires that the sentence of the law shall be imposed, which shall operate as a warning and an example." Speaking of Case' being at the head of an institution professing to be safe for men who sought to lay up som thing for their families which might be enjoyed after their own deaths, and who looked to such an organization for the future security of their widows and children, the Judge said: "I can conceive of no trust more sacred than that reposed under such circumstances in the head of such an institution, and vet clothed with all that power, burdened with all that duty, we find you convicted of perjury in holding out-to allure to their loss those who

onfided in the Company-talse lights, mere decoys, to obtain the annual price paid for protection supposed to be complete and certain." Giving various instances showing the deception as to property, the Judge continued: "So, upon testimony not contradicted or explained on your trial, a total of nearly \$500,000 of that gross sum which was set forth to the world as security for these who set forth to the world as security for those who were investing their predictine vanishes when its falsehood is developed by proof, and the only excuse offered is that you were possibly ignorant of the real state of the case, and decelved by your subordinates. That excuse may be one to be accepted by a higher than earthly tribunal, but, in the preservation of the requirements of law, and in the protection Courts owe to the people, it is necessary that requirements of law, and in the protection Courts owe to the people, it is necessary that such ignorance should not be accepted. It was your plain duty to know. It was a violation of your duty to be ignorant. The protection due the public must be respected, and officers holding such important trusts must be held to their duty, or all confidence in human integrity must be abandoned. Men must look out for themselves, as though there were no law, no instice, no duty.

though there were no law, no justice, no duty. If public officers holding such a position of trust as yours are to be permitted to make oaths to the truth of such statements as this report contains, and then fall back upon the pitiful plea of ignorance of the facts which duty and the law required them to know. Under these circumstances I am called upon to pronounce the sentence. I must take into consideration your age. If you were a man in the middle of life, if you were not so near the termination of a long life, I should feel it my duty to impose upon you the heaviest sentence that the law allows. I should not feel justified in declining the exercise of that duty in administering the law in a city where so much depends upon the integrity of officers of institutions of this character, and of banks, savings banks, and the various trust companies which hold such enormous capital and transact so largely the affairs of the country. But, under the circumstances, I feel justified in imposing another sentence, and no man in this whole community will more deeply regret the necessity of doing that than I do. Not only have you by this act destroyed to a great degree the confidence in this and similar institutions, but you have injured, and others of like institutions have injured, those of real value to the community. Life insurance is a matter of very great importance. It is something which, if well managed, is of vast value to the public. We have institutions of these institutions like yours has brought a blight upon even them, and has shaken confidence in the integrity of institutions where men should If public officers holding such a position of trust as yours are to be permitted to make oaths to upon even them, and his shaken confidence in the integrity of institutions where men should have confidence, and it has done a double inju-ry, not only by destroying the confidence of the community, but by shaking down to a certain extent those that were entitled to enjoy that confidence."

ROPER ROPED.

Special Dispatch to The Obscago Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Ten., Nov. 27.—George Roper alias Frank McGhee, the would-be ravisher of Miss Templeton, was lynched at Columbia at 11:10 a. m. to-day. The rope was suspended from the third story of the Court-House. It was the request of Miss Templeton that the negro be brought into her presence, after the arrival of the train containing her two brothers from Nashville, that she might have one more look at him, and be perfectly satisfied he was the guilty party. A committee, on which were two prominent colored men with a guard ap-pointed, conveyed him to the residence. Before his removal from the cell he was interviewed by a colored preacher, who tried, but without by a colored preacher, who tried, but without avail, to extort a confession. The minister offered up a prayer, after which he was taken from the cell to the residence of Miss Templeton. The family were standing in the front hall. On the approach of the committee and posse, the negro in the rear, the guards stepped aside, and the young lady stood face to face with the negro. Closely scrutinuzing him for an instant, she exclaimed, "You are the guilty wretch. You are the scoundrel that tried to kill me. I am perfectly satisfied. Under the excitement last night there was slight doubt on my mind. There is none now. You must die."

The words were spoken in a calm but decided tone. No change was perceptible in the negro. His face wore a blank look.

On the return to the squarethe crowd forcibly took the negro from the Sheriff and posse, and, after a few words from Mayor Williamson, W. J. Whithome, and two colored men wit. reference to Miss Templeton's identification, preparations were made to launch Roper into sternity. Roper acknowledged nothing and de-

nied nothing. A banner upon which was printed a skull and cross-bones, and the legend "The will of the people." hung from the Court-House. Twenty-five hundred people had assembled on the square, around which were arranged a guard of 100 men, with cocked pistols, to see the execution carried into effect. Blind Truitt was the executioner. Rooser was asked, as the rope was tied about his neck, if he had anything to say. He responded firmly, "Nothing." The usual black cap was omitted. At a given signal Roper was slowly drawn up as high as the top of the second-story window, his body writhing in torture, his hands clutched, with a gureling sound issuing from his throat, dying hard. His tongue protunded from his mouth, while a ghastly smile played over his face as he was swung up.

An awkward and unforeseen incident occurred. His pantaloons, all the clothing covering his legs, fell down, over his feet. He was at once let down, however, and the pantaloons adjusted. He was taken down after hanging fifty-six minutes, having been held up by a crowd of men at the other end of the rope. The body was laid in the Court-House, and was recognized by Skales, of Mobile, as the negro who committed a rape there several weeks since, and for whom a reward of \$1,000 was offered alive or dead.

His home was in Columbiana, Ga. His body will be taken to Mobile for further identification.

The two colored men on the Committee ap-

will be taken to moone.

The two colored men on the Committee appointed to witness what occurred before Miss Templeton said they were satisfied he was guilty and deserved hanging. One of them strongly intimated that a white man sentenced to ten years' imprisonment for raping a colored to ten years' imprisonment for raping a colored strongly istimated that a white man sentence to ten years' imprisonment for raping a colorer girl 13 years old deserved the same fate. Ther is a strong feeling in favor of this idea, and he may be taken from the jail and lynched to-night He is waiting to be taken to the Penitentiary to serve out his term.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 27.—Sheriff Hitchco Chief-oi-Police Kimsey, and Prosecuting-Atto ney Kellogg, all of Peoria County, Ill., arrived here this morning to take charge of Frank Rande, the outlaw. They proceeded at once to the Four Courts, where they had a conference with the Police Board, and came to a satisfactory agreement concerning the division of the reward offered for Rande's capture. The term of the division, however, were not made public At 7 o'clock the formal delivery of the prisone

o the Illinois authorities took place.

At 8 o'clock Rande was led hancuffed from is cell, placed in an ambulance, and driven the Union depot, where he was put on board a Railroad. The fact had been made public tha the famous desperado was to be taken from the St. Louis Jail, and, in consequence, a crowd of about 200 people assembled at the Four Courts to witness the transfer and get a sight of Rande. It was only a block distant to the depot, and

the curious crowd followed. At the depot were several hundred per attracted by the same morbid curiosity to see the outlaw. Rande continued his braggadocic to the last, talking incessantly while on the way, and speaking to the crowd while being conveyed into the car. Being placed in a seat, he put his head out of the window, and said to

"You fellows must be good boys, and kee out of the Penitentiary. I'm in a hell of a fix, but I guess I'll come out all right. I'm sorry to leave you, but you've got scoundrels here

One man in the crowd said: "I guess you won't have a chance to kill any more police Another said: "When they get you over to Galesburg you'll know how it is yourself."

Another said: "They'll give you a hemper

cravat when you get to Gilson."

Kande laughed at these hostile suggestion and said: "By G-d, if I had these handcuff off, I could take a bar of soap and whip this

crowd." One man said: "Why, Rande, you ain't bad-looking man." "Why, no," replied the outlaw, "there a worse-looking men out of hell than I am." Though there was a crowd of 400 or 500 pe ple at the depot, there was no demonstration of violence, and the platoon of policemen sent

there to quell any mob that might put in an appearance had nothing to do but to look on the queer scene.

At half-past 8 the train, with one car set apar especially for the Illinois officers and their pris ner, together with a large number of reporter and correspondents, pulled out for the filinois shore. There was some apprehension that there might be a mob in waiting at the relay depot in East St. Louis, where the train would necessa-

ily have to ston a few moments. When the train arrived there only a fer curious people were there, who showed no disposition to interfere with the formidable posse n charge of the outlaw.

The train will arrive in Monmouth at 6 o'clock

to-morrow morning, and at Galesburg at 8 o'clock, and the prisoner will be incarcerated in the jail at the latter place.

The train will have to lay by one hour at Monmouth, and there are some fears that there will be trouble there, but Sheriff Hitchcock, who has charge of Rande, says he will resist to the bitter end every effort to mob or offer violence to his prisoner.

The Grand Jury of Knox County have already found a bill of indictment against Rande, and it is stated that his trial will commence at once, the State being ready with all its testimony and the prisoner having no grounds for delay.

the craste being ready with all its testimony and the prisoner having no grounds for delay.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 28.—Special dispatches received from stations along the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, over which Rande, the outlew, is being conveyed to Galesburg, state that there have been no signs of threatened violence, and there is now little apprehension that any will be attempted. Rande table. sion that any will be attempted. Rar

son that any will be attempted. France talk freely about the threats that have been made t mob him, and says "They can lynch and be G—d."

Suecial Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGRIELD, Ill., Nov. 27.—Gov. Cullor Springeristic, in., Nov. 27.—Gov. Cullom to-day received a letter from Sparta, Randolph County, stating that Rande, the outlaw now in St. Louis, was the murderer of Robert B. Little, who was assassinated on the streets of Sparta last September, near his residence, and robbed of a considerable amount.

RIFLING THE MAILS. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 27.—C. E. Henry Special Agent of the Post-Office Department has for some time suspected a young ma named George O. Ingham, son of W. A. Ingham a prominent book merchant, of tampering with e mails, being o carrier between Station A and the main Post-Office of this city. He fixed the usual decoys, and to-day captured his man, who confessed. On his person were found several valuable letters. He also owned up to several thefty in the past of letters containing cash and lewelry, the latter had been given to women with whom he was intimate. He was placed in the Caurt Led the County Jail pending his hearing before th United States Commissioner.

A BOLD EXPLOIT. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. BURLINGTON, Ia., Nov. 27.-J. B. Dunba prietor of the depot dining-room, was robbed of \$600 by a most daring regue this morning. With his wife he left their private apartments near the depot, and went to superintend the preparation of breakfast. A thief placed a ladder against the wall of the building, entered the window, and carried off the money. The theft was committed after daylight, and the perpetrator was seen, but was supposed to be a painter preparing for his day's work. No clew has been furnished to his identity.

A SERIOUS JOKE. NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 27.—A special dispatch from Bowling Green to the American says Alvin Poe, aged 18 years, was horribly carved by Newton Stamps, as is supposed, in several places, and disemboweled, in Warren County, Rentucky, on Sunday, the fatal altercation be-ing the result of a joke.

BURGLARS CAUGHT. ZANESVILLE, O., Nov. 27.—The outer doors of Josiah B. Allen's safe, setting in the counting-room of the store, were blown off by burg lars last night. The glass and sash in the fron and back part of the store were completely de-moilshed. Three persons, coming back to view the result of their work, were arrested.

ERIS, Pa., Nov. 27.—The three men indicted for tarring and feathering a woman of doubtful

CASUALTIES.

Additional Facts Concerning the Appalling Huron Disaster.

The Blame Lies with the Dead at the Bottom of the Sea.

Striking Similarity to the Bad Salling Which Wrecked the Atlantic.

A Herrible Spectacle Presented to View Off Kitty Hawk.

Twenty-one Corpses to Be Seen Lashed to the Rigging.

Accounts of the Great Devasta tion Caused by the Floods.

Travel on the Baltimore & Ohio in the East Almost Suspended. THE HURON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27.—Several of th survivors of the Huron have arrived here. They were examined privately this afternoon by the retary of the Navy. From their private con versation the following facts are elicited: The officers knew the danger flags were flying. The Huron, however, was signaled permission from the flag-ship on Friday morning to leave whenofficers were nearly unanimous in the opinion olutely safe to start at once. The wind, although blowing a gale, was not such as they thought should deter navigators from putting out, especially in a vessel so stanch and seaworthy as they considered the Huron. Chief-Engineer Olson was indeed heard to say that the danger signals were up, and that it might be well to heed them, but it was replied, "We can go outside, and, if the gale proves to be too severe, we can put back." Neither at viously, say the surviving officers, was there a wind high enough to make navigation along the coast perilous. There was no trouble with the machinery, the compass, or with the vessel in any respect. The theory of the disaster held by the surviving efficers, and one in which the officials of the Navy Department seen to agree with them, is that a temporary but strong surface current, caused by the wind, was setting in toward shore along the beach north of the point where the vessel struck, and that while, according to company hearings and soundings. according to compass, bearings, and soundings they should have been ten miles off shore, the they should have been ten miles off shore, they had been slowly making leeway, and running in toward the land. Watch was kept for the Boody land light, but the weather was so thick it could not be seen, and had it been seen the course would have been changed. The Navy Department officials are not disposed to blame any one. The responsibility for the time of sailing was with Commander Ryan, who has atoned for his error with his life. Yet the navy men generally say that the most experienced navigators under the same circumstances would put to sea. If the vessel had gone further to sea, she would have had to make headway against the Gulf Stream, but, by keeping in shore, that stream was in her favor. The rigging of the ship was of wire, and, when the masts and spars broke, could not be cut. This cost the loss of many lives that might otherwise have been saved.

This cost the loss of many lives that might otherwise have been saved.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27.—Master Conway, Ensign Young, and Cadet Engineer Warburton, of the wrecked Huron, arrived here today, and immediately went to the Navy Department, in response to their instructions.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 27.—In regard to the sailing of the Huron on Friday last in the face of a storm, it is stated that on Friday morning, Admiral Trenchard signaled Capt. Ryan inquiring if his draughtsman had arrived, and being answered in the affirmative replied, "You can go to sea when you choose." You can go to sea when you choose."
NORFOLK, Nov. 27.—Advices from Kitty Hawk

NORFOLK, Nov. 27.—Advices from Kitty Hawk state that twenty-one dead bodies can be seen from the shore, lashed to the main and mizzen rigging of the Huron.

KITTY HAWK, Nov. 27.—The body of Capt. J.

J. Guthrie, Paymaster of Life-Saving District No. 6, and two colored men washed ashore five miles north of this station. Thirteen dead bodies washed ashore near No. 5 station, one lightness the map Signapore of Corrects of Lieutenant, by name Simmons, one Corporal of

THE FLOODS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 27.—The damage on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad by the great flood is much greater than was reported yesterday, and all travel except between Baltimore and Washington is still suspended. The St. Louis, Cincinnati & Chicago express left Camden Station yesterday morning at 7 o'clock, but, on reaching the relay, the train could not proceed. A special train having on board Vice-President Keyser and other officials of the road reached Martinsburg shortly before 1 o'clock, and left for the West at 1:20. Dispatches of its progress were received at Camden Station from the telegraph offices along the line, stating that the track had been found all right, and the train was able to proceed at the usual rate of speed. After the train passed Cranberry Summit, a station fwelve miles west of Martinsburg, no further reports were received, as the wires are down from this point to Cumberland. A large force of men have been set to work putting up new wires, and telegraphic communication is expected to be estab-lished by this morning. This portion of the track is still under sev-eral feet of water, and no thorough in-spection has been possible. The Harper's Ferry

bridge was found to be uninjured. An engine and train of cars were sent over the bridge at and train of cars were sent over the oracge at 11:30, a careful inspection made, and only a few bolt-caps were found loose. The water was about five feet below the bridge at the time, and was rapidly falling. The Chicago, Columbus & Washington express, leaving Camden Station at 5:15 in the afternoon, was not sent out. A passenger express arrived at Camden Station from Martinsburg, connecting with the Valley Rosd at Harper's Ferry, at 5:30 p. m. being on time. The local mail-train to Cranberry Summit left Camden Station as usual at 8 o'clock, and made its way to Martinsburg without difficulty. The water from the tracks between Cheney Run and Green Spring receded late in the afternoon, and an inspection showed that they had been badly washed in several places. A targe force of men were set to work immediately, but the Company does not expect to be able to run trains over this portion of the road before Thursday morning. Last night all of the main stem, with the exception of this portion of the road before Thursday morning. Last night all of the main stem, with the exception of this portion of the road is being rapidly repaired, and trains are expected to run to and from Stannton this morning.

A special received here to-day from Williamsport, Md., says: "The scene of the freshet yesterday from this point was exciting as well as distressing in the extreme. The whole Marvland side seemed flooded and destined to destruction. The Potomac, which is usually fordable at this point, was swollen to a mighty torrent, and on it were stacks of hay, bundles of fodder, heavy and light timber, barrels of provisions, turniture, and many other articles. Persons in skiffs were at work getting to shore such articles as they could snatch from the flood. An entire house passed down the river, also a number of canal-borats. A large quantity of coal was swept away from here. The roadbridge was visible. The flood reached as high as the third floor of Artinger's mill. The water reached up to the railroad track. Groups of persons gathered 11:30, a careful inspection made, and only a few bolt-caps were found loose. The water was

Three houses were swept away at Pawpaw, and two at Okonoka, with all the furniture. Many miles of track were washed out, and the South Branch bridge destroyed. The canal is almost ruined. Nothing can be heard from

Pawpaw, as the wires are down. All the bostom lands of both branches of the Potomae are swept of everything. The loss is fearful."

BUCHANAN, Va., Nov. 26.—The river is sirfers higher than in the great freshet of 1842. Twenty colored people were drowned in the neighborhood. The destruction of property in the town and county is unprecedented. A bridge and thirty dwellings were swept away. Many poor people are left without property, food, or clothing.

ing.
CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 27.—A sudden rise in
the Ohio carried away a number of cod-barges
from their moorings. Several were sunk at the
railroad bridge below the city. The loss will
exceed \$10,000.

KILLED IN THE WOODS, Special Dispatch to The Ohicago Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Nov. 27.—A youn man named John Powers was killed yesterly by a falling tree in the camp of Pearson & Al-derman, on the Tittabawassee River. Deceased was 20 years old, unmarried, and had relative at Peterboro, Ont.

STEAMER BURNED. NEW YORK, Nov. 37.—The steamer C. R. Northam, plying between this city and New Haven, was burned this morning at her dock. Three colored men perished. Loss, \$175,000; insurance, \$120,000.

"THE GREEN VAULTS."

The Famous Art Museum at Dresden Irenœus in New York Observer. The "Green Vaults" are called so beca The Green values are cancer so because they are not yaults and are not green. In other respects the name is as well as another would be. They are rooms on the ground floor of the old palace of the Kings of Saxony, in the City at resden, filled with curious works of art, jewels of silver and gold, and precious stones, the pride and play of Kings for more than 200 years. a vast museum the like of which is not to be seen elsewhere in Europe, perhaps not in the

Duke George, the Bearded, in 1539, Prince of Saxony,—Elector he was called in those days,—and he began to collect and pre-serve the curious things he could lay his hand on, and his successors in the Kingdom added to them from year to year. B American mines were discovered, be America was discovered by Europ Freiberg silver mines were the rich Freiberg silver mines were the richest in the world, and the Kings of Saxony were wont to convert the fruits of those mines into works of art, either having the silver itself worked up into them, or exchanging it for precious stone. In this way the gold mines of Spain hade the Royal gallery of paintings in Madrid the mest costly and extensive in Europe, while Spain's now miserably poor. The pictures would not pay her debts, and there is no market just own or paintings such as Royal purses only can buy for Kings have too many debts on hand to include in the luxury of buying works of at. One of these rooms contains a jewel estimated to be worth \$15,000,000; and they all have an instrinsic value, such as can hardly be said to attach to the most splendid pictures by the greatest artists. A diamond is more easily cared for and is less liable to perish than a painting or a statue, and there is an impression that precious stones become more costly from age to age. I have heard it stoutly maintained that it is a better investment to buy diamonds than real estate or railroad bonds. My expense is not large enough to make an opinion of any value.

John of Bologna was one of the greatest sculptors of the sixteenth century, and some a his works in bronze are the first to arrest attention as you enter the room. A cruciar only eighteen inches in height shows the hand of the master, and the uninstructed eye discovers its beauty. The Bull Farnese is reproduced a bronze, and has a charm that belongs to the original marble in Naples, representing the powerful work of an artist who lived 400 year before the Christian era. These and may other copies of the noblest works of the early other copies of the noblest works of the early other copies of the noblest works of the early other copies of the noblest works of the early other copies of the noblest works of the early other copies of the noblest works of the early other copies of the noblest works of the early other copies of the noblest works of the early other copies of the nobles

original marcie in Napies, representing the powerful work of an artist who lived 400 year before the Christian era. These and may other copies of the noblest works of the ambiguity centuries are pow studied with admiration, was by those who are familiar with the original, and as all the Royal collections are supplied with copies when it is impossible to prome the originals, why may we not in the United States, and especially why may not the United States, and especially why may not the Christian of New York, possess a gallery in which shall be collected copies of the greatest works in the European schools of ancient and modernart!

What works in ivery are these in the What works in ivory are these in the second room? Pyramids, goblets, chains, pilars, groups of girls, goddesses, sea-gods and nymbhs, Apollo and the muses, allegories the have lessons to be 'reid? Even the 'criming hand of Albert Durer is seen in a group of his exquisite carving; and an Ecce Homeascribed in Benvenuto Cellini; a monk spent his lifetime as a group of 141 figures in one piece of tvory, and here his patience, if not his genius, appears a a wondrously-elaborated work. There is no end to this curiously beautiful collection.

Amber wrought into shapes inhumerable, corals, shells, mossics of jasper, agate, lapilazuli, cornelian, chalcedony, laid in the marble, in forms of birds, flowers, inacces

a wondrously-elaborated work. There is no end to this curiously beautiful collection.

Amber wrought into shapes integerable, corals, shells, mosaics of jasper, agate, lapilazuil, cornelian, chalcedony, laid in Neighborg, and all manner of pretty things; the Savior and the Apostles; some of them regarded as the finest specimen of this kind dwork. In the middle of this room is a porcelain fire-place, ornamented with biscuit china, precious stones, pebbles, topazes, moss and gragates, and Saxon pearls, making a remarkable object that gives the name to the room in which it stands. The art of painting camel was known to ancients, and designs being painted on a coating of pigments with a brush, and fixed by the action of fire. The French have carried the art to perfection, having pursuel it for 500 years. This is the simplest of the strip of enameling. The Scripture scenes, the mythology, the protraits of modern and antient historical personages, themadomass, are beyond my capacity to recount or to remember. He each one of them is a study, griving pleasure while the eye is upon it, though the sensation blost so soon as you turn to something none beautiful beyond.

If you are not weary of this repetition of things curious, we will pass into the next room, which is painted in green, and so is said to have given the name the vanits. It is called the silver-room, and the vessels of ornament and use that are gathered chiefly in silver would easily furnish a palace, from the baptismi fonts in which the children of the Royal family are "christened," to the chalices for the conmunion table and the goldest that have served at Royal banquets for centuries. The Geooffigree work represents flowers, and fruits, and figures boxes, and vases, every variety of fancy and folly, displaying exceeding ingenuity in construction, with no great success in producing anything very useful or ornamental.

And we are not yet in the great hall, by wy of eminence it is called "The Hall of Predou Things,"—so far does its inventory exceed all that

may be sure that the was watch and was more an art and an enjoyment than it now.

The armory-room, which is so called becan it has no armory in it, is adorned with wo carvings, six by Albert Durer, a cherrypit which eighty heads can be seen distinctly, you look through a microscope; a case pistols about an inch long warranted not kill; and as the crown of the whole, we hat two real crowns, two sceptres, and two corotton globes that were used in crowning Johnston and the whole, we have real crowns, two sceptres, and two corotton globes that were used in crowning Augustus III, and his Queen in 1734. It blazing jewels are not real, the genuine so are in the first room into which we be enter.

For we have now come into the treasury the Saxon Kings; to six cases, in which a displayed the largest, most brilliant, beauth and valuable collection of jewels in Europe What may be in the palaces of the Orient I not know. These have been gathered by chase, by dowries, and inheritance, until are unrivaled; here we see a garniture of rodiamonds, sixty four in number, another wisixty, a sword hit with 1,505 single stones, orders, epaulets, buckles, and buttons in numerous to mention," strings of pearls, ne laces, shoulder-knots, carrings, brockes, he pins, rings set with rubles, emeralds, sapplus

INSANE PA

A New Departure of Their Tre

Plans for the New I Erected at K

Che Village System of Huge Ho The care of the ins has grown to be one of the enterprises in the country, not less than 50,000 insane

try, and the doctrine h

d that these are pr

state, for whose care the state, for whose care the monsible. There are ab pitals for the insane, ou United States, and all of tion of two or three, have fifty years. The Super hospitals have organized i the American Association tendents of Hospitals meet annually for the and experience. This Assilead in shaping public opin of insanity, and the pro-from the medical and legal mbers are men of corrage ability, and work me which deserves gra applause. There is, how ular dissatisfaction with spect to the construct hospitals for the meane, without modification, in a the character of these inst changed within the last is quarter of a century hospital was regarded and a place of cure, but, with it taken by the public in the population, these institution. population, these institutive refuges or homes for the constant class. It is obvious of the United States intencest all their pauper insancomplishing this work at a expense must be devised, will become too great to become too great to erfully But the m mmended by the Ass tendents involves a very of money. In a paper Philadelphia, read at t iation in St. cost of a well-appointe at \$1,500 for every par \$750,000 for 500 patient the hospitals recently but New Jersey. New York, double this estimate, al were unavoidable, it mig the Association insists the made upon this scale of for the curable insane, wit tution for a comparatively the chronic and hopeless. jority of whom, perhaps, be remanded to the merci be remanded to the mercie of a country poor-house by the Association on thi edly one of honest convipersonal experience of the form which the public de acture of things, be exwithin the Association, upon it by the pressument and opinion. I that the lead in the be taken by the vario Public Charities, who are organization, and are dev ful study to the question Boards, from their closer payers and with the Stabetter opportunities for kernel of the state of th

er opportunities for a on this subject than the hospitals are likely to have general supervision of alcharity within the limits knowledge of the work as State institutions, and to of county jails and alcharity them a broader were the state of the st give them a broader viet public aid to the dependent of these classes, including deaf and dumb, the b criminals, the orphan, an lected children, the epil of misfortune, constitute which requires for its suchigh degree of profession rank with the other learn An effort is being made Illinois State Board of Pu Illinois State Board of Picure in the new Insane some modification of the and construction as Association of Superin kakee Hospital was creture at its session last spondence by a committe the County Clerks in the of whom reported that urgent, and that an approse would be approve associates in the Counterest arises from the 8,000 insane persons in the straing hospitals, and of number are on the countedlities for treating the Insidequate.

facilities for treating to inadequate.

It will be seen that the for solution is not one of cases, but for the chronic the State Hospitals could like the curable cases in ture for the admission of great. Many chronic can otherwise troublesome tused house-room in the jecting the officials and authorities to the grave. The question is asked, isting hospitals instead of the answer is First, oprobably too large airead six hundred insane paticular, the ment place, the and offices are of a given given number of patien largement may at first a the ultimate necessity & ministrative buildings

argement may at first sithe ultimate necessity for ministrative buildings of the end, a very costly another reason for the cutate experience has she bringing she insane boble to the place of reside mitted.

Upon the organization of Trustees, the Rev. tary of the State Board them, a letter at their existive copied the the East modified plan of organization of whom John H. Cloud dent, coincided with Mr. Isr as to direct their Willett, to prepare plan hospital upon the peright of subsequent app. These plans are now posed to erect an hospital to the proper control of the subsequent app. These plans are now posed to erect an hospital to accomplete the proper of the Superparent of the people of the Superparent of the people of the Superparent of the people of the Superparent of the super the administration intendent will be l. It is p of these detached

res are down. All the bot-branches of the Potomae are g. The loss is fearful."

Nov. 26.—The river is six feet great freshet of 1842. Twenty e drowned in the neighbor-ction of property in the town apprecedented. A bridge and ere swept away. Many poor hout property, food, or cloth-

Nov. 27.—A sudden rise in way a number of coal-barges rs. Several were sunk at the clow the city. The loss will IN THE WOODS.

ch to The Chicago Tribune. Mich., Nov. 27.—A young Powers was killed yesterday the camp of Pearson & Al-ttabawassee River. Deceased unmarried, and had relatives

MER BURNED. ov. 27.-The steamer C. H. between this city and New d this morning at her dock. n perished. Loss, \$175,000:

REEN VAULTS."

ert Museum at Dresden in New York Observer.
aults" are called so because s and are not green. In other e is as well as another would ms on the ground floor of the kings of Saxony, in the City of the curious works of art, jewels dd, and precious stones, the Kings for more than 800 years, he like of which is not to be Europe, perhaps not in th

...—Elector he was called in he began to collect and pre-chings he could lay his hands essors in the Kingdom have om year to year. Before th were discovered, before covered by Europeans, the covered by Europeans, the times were the richest in the times of Saxony were wont to of those mines into works of the silver itself worked up anging it for precious stones, and mines of Spain made the auttings in Madrid the most ive in Europe, while Spain is or. The pictures would not there is no market just now as Royal pursesonly can buy; so many debts on hand to intry of buying works of art, so contains a jowel estimated 100,000; and they all have an such as can hardly be said to set splendid pictures by the A diamond is more easily less liable to perish than a le, and there is an impression ees become more costly from the hard it stoutly maintained investment to buy diamonds radiroad bonds. My experimough to make an opinion of the greatest

ha was one of the greatest attention the room of the are the first to arrest attentile room. A crucifix only height shows the hand of the ministructed eye discovers its at Farases is reproduced at charm that belongs to the name of the representing the short of the state of the an artist who lived 400 year tian era. These and man enoblest works of the earl studied with admiration, even

vory are these in the second gobiets, chains, pillars, goddesses, sea-gods and at the muses, allegories that be read? Even the cunsification is seen in a group of his and an Ecce Home ascribed to a mosk spent his lifetime on res in ose piece of ivory, and if not his zenius, appears in corated work. There is no ly beautiful colrection. Into shapes intumerable, saics of jasper, agate, lapschalerdony, laid in black of birds, flowers, insects, anner of pretty things; the postles; some of them rest specimen of this kind of lie of this room is a porcelain and with biscuit china, prebles, topages, moss and ere pearls, making a remarkable tername to the room in which to painting enamel was, and designs being paintingments with a brush, and of fire. The French have erfection, having pursued its is the simplest of the stricts of modern and ancient es, themadomas, are beyond count or to remember, but is a study, giving pleasure in it, though the sensation is suturn to something more

weary of this repetition of will pass into the next room, green, and so is said to have the vaults. It is called the revessels of ornament and red chiefy in silver would palace, from the baptismal children of the Royal family to the chalices for the combe goblets that have served for centuries. The Genoasents flowers, and fruits, and wases, every variety of fancying exceeding ingenuity in no great success in production of the red was and the served and the served for centuries. The Genoasents flowers, and red was, every variety of fancying exceeding ingenuity in no great success in production of the Halk of Preclous century of the Halk of Preclous century in the first part of the red was alace, and is literally filled gens, and gold, and crystellades, and gold, and crystellades, and gold, and crystellades, and gold, and crystellades, and gold, and crystellades of these things were gelse but to entertain the or whom they were made, ones that are named in the dimany more, have been orn of smift-boxes, spoons, its of Emperors, and Popes, wer of Babell' has mysterit that works a clock find forme some marvel of intereal-glass jug having an each of the meshes; a dromes the first of the meshes; a dromes and Andromeda is hrystal goblet of Martin anuy of his cups; I begin to them; and the goblets of en are treasured here, we et time was when drinking da an enjoyment than it is

which is so called because it, is adorned with wood bert Durer, a cherry-pit on can be seen distinctly, if a microscope; a case of the long warranted not to wn of the whole, we have o sceptres, and two coronswere used in crowning his Queen in 1734. If the not real, the genuine ones come into which we now come into the treasury of to six cases, in which are t, most brilliant, beautiful, citon of jewels in Europe, palaces of the Orient I do are been gathered by pury we see a garniture of roso r in number, another with this I,538 single stones, with whickles, and buttons to be in the control of the con

INSANE PATIENTS.

Cottages, next to the farm and garden. The water-works and gas-works are at the edge of the river, which runs in front of the Hospital at the distance of about a quarter of a mile.

In the organization of this plan several very great difficulties have presented themselves, of which the principal are as follows: How to feed the patients; how to warm these detached wards; and how to guard against undue exposure to the weather and against escapes in passing from one building to another, especially at hight. These difficulties have been overcome, in part, by the arrangement of underground food-passages and by tunnels for steam-pipes. In part, by the arrangement of underground food-passages and by tunnels for steam-pipes. In part, by the arrangement of underground food-passages and by tunnels for steam-pipes. In part, by the mace overcome, in part, by the arrangement of underground food-passages and by tunnels for steam-pipes. In part, by the en made by Superintendents to the increased labor on the Superintendents of the state is primarily responsible. There are about one hundred hospitals for the insane, public and private, in the United States, and all of these, with the exception of two or three, have been built in the last fifty years. The Superintendents of these bospitals have organized into a society termed the American Association of Medical Superintendents of Hospitals for the Insane. They meet annually for the exchange of views and experience. This Association has taken the lead in shaping public opinion upon the subject of insanity, and the proper treatment, both the archange of fire. The last is an important consistent of magnitude and legal point of view. The lead in shaping public opinion upon the subject of insanity, and the proper treatment, both from the medical and legal point of view. The members are men of considerably more than average ability, and work has been done for the insane which deserves grateful recognition and applause. There is, however, a current of popular dissatisfaction with the Association insane which deserves grateful recognition and applause. There is, however, a current of popular dissatisfaction with the Association, which is not entirely without foundation. The Association has laid down certain principles with respect to the construction and organization of hospitals for the insane, to which it adheres, without modification, in spite of the fact that the character of these institutions has radically changed within the last twenty-five years. A quarter of a century ago an insane hospital was regarded and employed simply as a place of cure, but, with the increased interest taken by the public in the welfare of the insane population, these institutions have now become refuges or homes for the caronic and incurably insane class. It is obvious that, if the peeple of the United States intend to support at public cost all their pauper insane, some means of accomplishing this work at a comparatively small expense must be devised, otherwise the burden will become too great to be borne, at least cheerfully. But the mode of construction recommended by the Association of Superintendents involves a very large original outlay of more. In a paper by Dr. Ray, of Philadelphia, read at the meeting of the Association in St. Louis last spring, be estimated the proper and reasonable cost of a well-appointed hospital for the insane at \$1,500 for every patient accommodated, or \$70,000 for 500 patients. The cost of some of the hospitals recently built in Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, and Ohio has been double this estimate, almost. If the expense were unavoidable, it might be endured. But the Association in sists that provision shall be made upon this scale of expense, not simply for the curable insane, who remain in the institution for a comparatively short period, but for the chronic and hopeless cases as well, the majority of whom, perbags, must remain for life or be remanded to the mercies of the average keeper of a country poor-house. The position taken by the Association not this subject is undoubtedly

better opportunities for knowing
THE STATE OF PUBLIC OPINION
on this subject than the Superintendents of
hospitals are likely to have. Their function of
general supervision of all public and private
charity within the limits of a State, their equal charity within the limits of a State, their equal knowledge of the work accomplished by all the State institutions, and their personal visitation of county jails and almshouses, necessarily give them a broader view of the whole field of public aid to the dependent classes. The care of these classes, including the insane, the idiotic, deaf and dumb, the blind, the paupers, the criminals, the orphan, and abandoned and neglected children, the epileptic and other victims of misfortune constitutes a business in itself. of misfortune, constitutes a business in itself, which requires for its successful prosecution a high degree of professional skill and experience. Public charity is, in fact, an undereloped iclence, and its administration will in time take

ence. Public charity is, in fact, an undeveloped icience, and its administration will in time take rank with the other learned professions.

An effort is being made at the instance of the lifting the second of Public Charities to secure in the new Insane Hospital at Kankakee some modification of the plan of organization and construction as laid down by the Association of Superintendents. The Kankakee Hospital was created by the Legislature at its session last winter. After correspondence by a committee of the House with all the County Clerks in the State, a great majority of whom reported that the necessity for it was urgent, and that an appropriation for this purpose would be approved by them and by their associates in the County Governments. This necessity arises from the fact that there are 3,000 insane persons in this State, not more than half of whom can be carred for in the efficiency hospitals, and of the rest a very large number are on the county farms, where the facilities for treating them properly are very landequate.

It will be seen that the question which presses

number are on the county farms, where the facilities for treating them properly are very ladequate.

It will be seen that the question which presses for solution is not one of provision for curable cases, but for the chronic insane. Any one of the State Hospitals could receive and eare for all the curable cases in the State, if the pressure for the admission of incurables was not so great. Many chronic cases are so dangerous or otherwise troublesome that they cannot be refused house-room in the hospitals without subjecting the officials and the State and county authorities to the grave charge of innumanity. The question is asked, Why not change the existing hospitals instead of building another one? The answer is "First, our existing hospitals are probably too large aiready. The care of five or six hundred insane pathents is a great responsibility to be laid upon a single Superintendent. In the next place, the administrative buildings and offices are of a given size for the care of a given number of patients, and, although enlargement may at first sight appear economical, the nitimate necessity for alterations in the administrative buildings renders enlargement, in the end, a very costly process. There is still another reason for the course adopted, which is, that experience has shown the advantage of tringing the insane hospitals as near as possible to the place of residence of the patients admitted.

Upon the organization of the Kankakee Board of Tweeter the still Wices Board of the still where here.

composition of the state bospitals as near as possible to the place of residence of the patients admitted.

Upon the erranization of the Kankakee Board of Trustees, the Rev. Fred H. Wines, Secretary of the State Board of Charities, addressed them a letter at their request, which was extensively copied to the state Board of Charities, addressed them a letter at their request, which was extensively copied to the state Board of Charities, addressed them a letter at their request, which was extensively copied to the Eastern press, advocating a modified plan of organization. The Trustees, cent, coincided with Mr. Wines in opinion so har as to direct their architect, Maj. James R. Willett, to prepare plans and estimates for a baspital upon the new system, reserving the fight of subsequent approval or rejection.

These plans are now mearly ready. It is proposed to erect an hospital building proper, for medical cases, to accommodate 250 patients only, and then to provide quarters for non-medical cases, to accommodate 250 patients only, and then to provide quarters for non-medical cases, who simply require oversicht, in the part of the point in his discourse is an absolute of the subsequent supproval or rejection.

These plans are now mealy ready. It is proposed to erect an hospital building proper, for medical cases, who simply require oversicht, in the part of the point in his discourse is an absolute provided that the provided part of the people to "by their debts in a depreciated coin." It is something new flowing the provided for the patients of the subsequent provided to the subsequent provided to the subsequent provided to the subsequent provided to the patients. The two groups of cottages for the provided to the patients of the patients of the patients of the patients. The two groups of cottages for the patients of the patients of the patients of the patients of the patients. The two groups of cottages for the patients of the patient

danger of fire. The last is an important consideration, inasmuch as the State carries its own fire risks.

That a new departure in the method of caring for the insane is inevitable, and at no distant day, is absolutely certain. The State of Illinois may as well have the credit of leading off in the new movement. If successful, it will be an honor to the State, and the little Town of Kankasee may yet become famous in the annals of philanthropic endeavor. It is a great experiment, but the people of the State may rest assured that no rash or ill-considered step will be taken in this direction.

The citizens of Chicago have a special interest in this matter, for the reason that it has been suggested that upon the completion of the Kankasee Hospital one-half of Cook County will probably be included in the Eastern District for the insane.

STANLEY.

Incidents of His Journey Down the Congo-Following is a further extract from Stanley's letter describing his journey down the Con-

River:

I have endeavored to take you rapidly through a few of our thousand and one experiences as we struggled through the dense darkness and mystery of the unknown into light. A tew exciting contests I have briefly described,—contests with human demons who delighted in craft, fraud, treachery, and cruelty, who regarded as much as we regarded the noble beasts that roved over the plains of Usukuma, as so many heads of seasoned game to be slaughtered and carved, and broiled and eaten. They attacked us with spears, assegays, poisoned arrows, and muskets, and at one time they actually surrounded our camp with hidden nets. They drove poisoned sticks into the ground, so that in the charge to scatter them from the neighborhood of our camp our people might have their feet pierced with these instruments of torture. On all sides death stared us in the face, cruel eyes watched us day and night, and a thousand bloody hands were stretched out to take advantage of the least carelessness. We defended ourselves like men who knew that pusillanimity would be our ruin—that mercy was unknown to these savages. Out of the charity and regard for my own people, and myself as well, on whom devolved the responsibility of taking the expedition through these savage regions, I wished naturally that it might have been otherwise, and looked anxiously and keenly for any sign of forbearance and peace, as I saw my African comrades drop one by one from my side in the oblivion of the terrible wilds. We thank heaven that those dark days are over. I have endeavored to take you rapidly through

Yet we had some briefest intervals of pleasure even during that stormy period. One paure even during that stormy period. One pa-cific tribe,—the day after a desperate battle with a martial tribe above, who, it seemed, had op-pressed them greatly,—warned by the huge drums that sounded the approach of strangers, turned out in dense crowds along the river banks, while the boldest of their warriors manned their enormous canoes and bore down on us, taking care, however, to cry out the magic word, "Sen-nene!" which caused us to drop our guns and echo the happy word with such fervor of lungs that the thousands on the banks, who might echo the happy word with such fervor of lungs that the thousands on the banks, who might have been a little distrustful, instantly distinguished its hearty sincerity, and repeated it with equal fervor, until for a time, even after they had ended, the forests across the river seemed to thunder mysteriously, "Sennene! Sennene!" We dropped our stone anchors abreast, and near enough to the vast crowds on the banks, and invited the warriors in the canoes to approach.

abreast, and near enough to the vast crowds on the banks, and invited the warriors in the canoes to approach.

CANOTIERES DE LA CONGO.

From childish shyness they would not come nearer than fifty yards or so, and two old women—ladies, I ought to call them—"manned" a small cance, and, coming straight to my boat, they brought their tiny vessel alongside, and after an introductory laugh offered us palm wine and a couple of chickens! Presently the warriors, shamed out of their shyness,—it was not fear,—drew their canoes alongside,—great, enormous things, twice the length of our boat, and completely hid, almost crushed, the tiny canoe of the women; but the most pleasing sight to me, to which my eyes were constantly attracted, was the faces of two the women, and the tiny messenger of peace and comfort to us in the midst of our days of trial. On looking into the great warcanoes of this tribe I observed with pleasure that there was not one spear or bow and arrow in any of them, which caused me, to confirm my opinion of their tact and delicacy, to look more attentively at the crowds on the bank, and there was not one weapon of war visible anywhere. Presently I observed one huge canoe make off for the shore, load gourds of palm wine and baskets of potatoes, and return, each man singing enthusiastically. The potatoes were for me, the palm wine for my people.

SENSIBLE SAVAGES.

When I asked how it happened that they were so kind to strangers when we had fought three times the day before, they said that though the drums above river summoned them to fight us, some of their people had been up river fishing among the islands the day before, and the drums had caused them to hide themselves and see what took place. They had seen us talk to the natives, offer cloths and beads, and had seen them refuse all proflers and fight us. "They are always fighting us, and stealing our people, but we are not strong enough to kill them. This morning when you left that island where you slept last night we sent very early a canoe with two slav

ranks, trusting to time and the logic of events to make all things even. The truth is, while we should have manifest-The truthis, while we should have manifested, on all suitable occasions, a determination to bring about resumption at the earliest day practicable, the passage of the act fixing so early a time, without putting in motion the necessary machinery for preparation and readiness, was most unfortunate,—infortunate for our party and disastrous to the business of the country. It did no good, except to show a determination, and has resulted in untold mischief, and individual misery and loss. None petitioned for it; and as the resumption involved mainly a non-interest bearing debt, there

chief, and individual misery and loss. None petitioned for it; and as the resumption involved mainly a non-interest bearing debt, there was no great necessity for haste or force.

It has caused great distrust in the public mind, unsettled confidence, paralyzed business, shronk values, ratined tens of thousands, and caused millions to suffer. With a volume of actual currency—National Bank notes and legal-tenders—as Garfield in his recent magnificent speech readily admits, comparatively larger than ever before in the country—such is the distrust and lack of confidence, that with millions in their hands capitalists will not loan their money except on gold-bearing bond security, because no man can tell what effect the proposed forced resumption in January, 1879, may produce. We all know this to be true. Manufacturers, furnace men, railway companies, and others, who, otherwise, would give employment to the millions of the poor and suffering laborers, are at a standstill, or operating only on half-time. Break down and paralyze the activity of such men, who furnish the labor and the compensation for the millions, and you 'ritually and unavoidably sap if not destroy the very life of a nation like ours. Hence, banks have been curtailing their business, and forcing collections on shriveled prices of real estate, waite others are (or were) winding up or reducing their capital one-half. Over \$1,000,000,000, it is said, are due these banks. Savings institutions (the "poor man's banks") are daily going by the board, because they can-

this,—causes that, in view of our enormous crops, and with a balance of trade, largely in our favor, ought to be sought out and removed. The National Banks, with debts due them from manufacturers, stock-growers, furnacemen, mining companies and others, amounting to over \$1,000,000,000, will not be in readiness to meet, resumption in January, 1879. Moneyed men fiesticate in making the usual deposits with them. The currency finds its way into the hands of millionaires, or is locked up in the great money centres, where it will remain (unless loaned on United States securities) until the holders can see the consequences of the forced resumption. The God's truth is that, although the act has not brought about undue actual contraction of the currency to cause such a state of things, yet the effect practically has been a seeming contraction and scarcity of money as effectual and as disastrous almost as though the currency had been redeemed and burned.

In this condition of affairs, I again repeat, the banks well know their inability to meet resumption in January, 1879. They will, if no relief comes, continue to wind up or curtail. They must crowd borrowers. Savings institutions amount command assistance from the banks under this condition of affairs. Scores of them are tumbling. More of them are destined to follow. Where is the end to be? Shall we still adhere to the idea of forced resumption before the country is in readness? And is it to be wondered at that, in this season of distress and ruin and uncertainty, the laboring men and others are deserting our ranks? On the other hand, if the effort at forced resumption in the absence of preparation has caused this distrust, and distrust has resulted in this dread in the public mind, locking up of the currency, the unsettling of confidence, the paralyzation of business, and the disasters, ruin, and misery following in the wake, why not "tack about?" Why not extend the date, as England was compelled to do? Why this haste in undertaking to show our ability to resume when t

metals, which are all working into our hands in spite of the act? Suppose we reach the point of readiness, as France has, months or even years prior to some fixed date in the future (if we must have a date), who is to suffer?

The banks, the sayings institutions, the money-holder, the people, in the meantime, can have the chance to shape their affairs to meet the event; confidence will be restored. Millions of money will seek healthy and natural channels of business and be content with sureities within the reach of all. Mines will be developed; furnaces will be erected; railways will be nels of business and be content with sureities within the reach of all. Mines will be developed; furnaces will be erected; railways will be built; millions of spindles will resume their worted activity and busy hum, working into fabrics the largest cotton crop ever known; farmers and stock-raisers will be enabled to renew their obligations to the money-lender, and furnish food to the millions in Europe who, by war, have been drawn from the producing and driven into the cognition of the producing and the savings institutions, so that they can pay out to the poor depositor dollar for dollar; and, if necessary, we can afford to pay less annually in the too rapid reduction of our national debt, in order to assist in the accumulation of a fund absolutely necessary to resumption. Tens of thousands of idle men and women will find employment and the necessaries of life, and want, and misery, and ruin be thus averted, and peace and plenty, and prosperity and happiness become the rule instead of the exception. Is not the effort desirable! Am I not voting in the right direction. Hurriedly yours.

MR. MOREANON ON TOBACCO.

It is for me to defend the guild from the implied charge of tobacco-using. However much some preachers of the Gospel may use the odious, expensive, and demoralizing weed, I can truthfully assert that Congregational ministers are, as a body, noble exceptions. It is easy to be mistaken, but I do not know of one in the Chicago Association (at present) nor one of the Elgin Association who uses tobacco. If in either of these bodies there be one guilty, let him rise and speak, giving his reasons for such an unmanly, ungentlemanly, and, shall I add unchristianly, habit as that of tobacco using [For if a minister may use a little tobacco, the parishioner may use a good deal.) No doubt the discussion of this question, as opened by Moreanon, will result in much good; and, as it is one which, like Banquo's ghost, will not down any more than the liquor question, we shall all look for the next discharge of the autitobacco gun.

SILVER COINAGE.

SILVER COINAGE. To the Editor of The Tripuns.

OTTAWA, Ill., Nov. 24.—The question of the recoinage of the silver dollar is, to my mind, of special importance to the interests of the country, and is much discussed by the papers and thinking people throughout the Union. I am in favor of its recoinage (under certain restrictions for reasons hereafter stated), because Congress had no power to demonetize it under the Constitution; because its restoration will materially aid in resuming specie payments, and because it will assist in furnishing an increased marketable value for one of our important products, silver. Many of the articles published in favor of its recoinage, in their statements regarding the revision of the Mint laws in 1873, as I read the Congressional Record or that subject, are so much at variance with the corthat subject, are so much at variance with the correct statement of the case that I fear they are calculated to hinder rather than forward the cause. Savings institutions (the "poor man's banks.") are daily going by the board, because they cannot realize from shrunken securities, and the banks can no longer come to their relief. Three of them in the State of New York alone closed their doors during yesterday. Oneyear ago there were lin existence in the United States over 4,000 of these savings banks and similar institutions, in which, we are told, over \$1,300,000,000 of the accumulated substance of 2,500,000 comparatively poor men and women are now deposited. During the past nine months there have been over 6,500 individual failures, with liabilities exceeding \$150,000,000,—nearly as many as during the interest of 1875. These facts and figures are significant. They teil us, in language not to be misunderstood, that financial distrust, bankruptcy, and ruin are abroad in the land. There is a reason for all this,—causes that, in view of our enormous crops, and with a balance of trade largely in our favor, ought to be sought out and removed. The National Banks, with debts due them rect statement of the case that I fear they are cal

Currency, and was transmitted by the Secretary of the Treasury April 25, 1870, to the Senate. The report of Mr. Knox, which accompanied the bill, explained in detail thei proposed amendments, and referred specifically to the silver dollar and its discontinuance. After the bill was prenared, it was printed unop paper with a wide margin and sent through the country to the different naints and assay offices, Treasurer, Solicitor, First Auditor, and a large number of gentlemen throughout the country known to be intelligent upon metallurgical and numismatical subjects, requesting a return, with such marginal suggestions as they might offer, More than thirty persons gave their views on the subject matter of the bill, which, when reformed, was presented to Congress, discominuing file comage of the silver dollar. On the 19th of December, 1870, the bill was reported from the Finance Committee of the Senate and printed with amendments. Jan. 9, 1871, the bill came before the Senate, and was discussed during that flay and the following by Senators Sherman. Sumner, Bayard, Stewart, Williams, Casserly, Morrill, and others, and passed on the 10th by 36 yeas to 14 nays.

In the House, Jan. 13, 1871, on motion of the Hon. W. D. Kelley, the Senate bill was ordered the bill back, with an amendment, when it was again printed and recommitted. Again Mr. Kelly, on March 9, 1871, introduced the bill in the Forty-second Congress, when it was ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Coinage (when appointed) Jan. 9, 1872. The bill was read and discussed at length by Messrs. Kelley, Potter, Garfield, Maynard, Dawes, Holman, and others. Mr. Kelley, in the opening sweeth, said: "The Senate took up the bill and acted upon it during the last Congress, and sent it to the House. It was referred to the Committee on Coinage, Weight and Measures, and received as careful attention as I have ever known a committee, with a received as and received as careful attention on the part of Senate of the summation of the bill and acted upon it

suming class; the balance of trade with foreign nations (the same as gold to us), will increase much more enormously in our favor. Banks will be enabled to aid the savings institutions, so that they can pay out to the poor depositor dollar for dollar; and, if necessary, we can afford to pay less annihally in the too rapid reduction of our national debt, in order to assist in the accumulation of a fund absoluted in the accumulation of a fund absoluted in the encessaries of life, and want, and misery, and rum be thus averted, and peace and plenty, and prosperity and happiness become the rule instead of the exception. Is not the effort desirable? Am I not voting in the right direction. Hurriedly yours, N. H. VANVORIBS.

MR. MOREANON ON TOBACCO.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Chitcago, Nov. 26.—I have just been reading the strong column of to-day's paper on the narcotic weed. There are some points in the article worthy attention, and which are well put.

"Five million dollars per year" out of the pockets of the men (not women) of this city for this Dagon, tobacco! The thought is starting, especially in these times when it is supposed that thousands will be asking the question, as, winter's cold approaches, "Whence is to come our daily bread!" As usual in the case of intemperance, womanhood and childhood will be the sufferers, while the man-eleve will still clinar.

with 1,000 tons of coal, can the receiver claim that it must all be of some one particular kind of coal, and the kind that brings most in the coal that the kind that brings most in the coal that the kind that brings most in the coal that the kind that the kind that brings most in the coal that the kind that the kind that brings most in the coal that the kind that

published. The recital does not alter the facts that so much of the laws of 1873 and of 1874 by which the silver dollar was demone sized was secretly, and therefore traudulently, enacted. It omits also the fact that in 1868 Mr. John Sherman proposed a bill demonetizing sliver, but the bill was instantly killed. Subsequently it was discovered that the mint regulations required revision, and in that law was covertly inserted a provision which abolished and prohibited the coinage of the silver dollar. It was perfectly true that a Senator or Representative in Congress not previously informed of the scheme might have read over, word by word and line by line of the bill, and failed to have discovered that the silver dollar was abolished. The reason was that that dollar was not mentioned in the bill. "It was abolished by omitting it from the list of coins, which alone were authorized to be coined. Judge Kelley and Gen. Garfield, who voted for and sup ported the bill, and the President who approved it, never knew for years afterwards that such trick had been practiced on Congress. The suggestion that the United States have, since 1834, undervalued silver in gold is true, and it is equally true that in time the United States and other silver-using nations should, by convention, adopt an uniform valuation of silver. That, however, can only be done after silver shall have been remonetized. When the silver coinage shall be restored, then this country will be in a position in which it can open negotia-

tions with other nations on the subject .- ED. THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city we have established branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays:

until 8 o'clock p. in. during the week, and stationer, on Saturdays:
William H. Winning, Bookseller and Stationer, 154 Twenty-second-st., near Wabash-av.
S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1009 West Madison-st. near Western-av.
ROBERT THRUMSTON, West-Side News Depot, 1 Biue Island-av., corper of Halsted-st.
GEORGE HENRY, Books, Stationery, etc., 330 Division-st. vision st. H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, News-Dealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

PARTNERS WANTED. PARTNER WANTED WITH \$10,000, TO GO INTO business with a lumber salesman who has built up and controls a large and profitable trade in a special line of tember. Would prefer a partner who has a planting mill in Chicago or Michigan. Address E 22, Tribune office. PARTNER WANTED—OR MANAGER, WITH \$200 or \$300, to start a most attractive entertainment in this city. Call at Hallroad House, Nos. 80 and 82 Sh erman-st.

DARTER WANTED-TO JOIN IN AN ENTERprise in Colorado with equal amount; capital,
83,000; that will pay larkely the first year; No. 1 refercuce given and required. Address H S, Tribune.

FINANCIAL

A NY AMOUNT, LARGE OR SMALL, TO LOAN ON Chicago real estate; lowest possible rates. O. R. GLOVER, 71 Dearborn-st. GLOVER, 71 Dearborn-st.

A MOUNTS OF \$10 TO \$500 TO LOAN ON FURniture without removal, warehouse receipts, any
good coliaterals. W. N. ALLEY, 162 Washington-st.,
Room 47.

A DVANCES ON FURNITURE, PIANOS (WITHOut removal): also, money loaned on coliaterals.
ISI Randolph-st., Room 3.

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES,
bonds, atc., at LAUNDERS private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark, Room 5 and 6. Established 1534.

A MONEY IN HAND TO LOAN ON FURNILURE, without removal, or upon good collaterals., C. B. WILSON, Room 3, 118 Esandolph-st.
CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER.
Money to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables
of every description at GOLD-MID'S Loan and Bullion
Office dicensed), 96 East Madison-st. Established 1885. MONEY TO LOAN AT 8 PER CENT ON CITY improved property. Apply at UNION TRUST CO., 135 Clark-st. M ONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS OR OTHER good collateral. Address for one week; O. C. THAYER, Fidelity Safe Depository. NICKELS IN SUMS OF \$2 AND UPWARDS CAN
be had in exchange for currency at the countingroom of the Tribune Company.

PENNIES CAN BE HAD IN EXCHANGE FOR
currency at the counting-room of the Tribune.

SILVER 25 AND 50 CENT PIECES IN PACKAGES
of \$10 in exchange for currency at counting-room of
Tribune Company.

Tribune Company.

WANTED—\$1,500 FOR 3 OR 5 YEARS; GOOD city improved. Address H 12, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BORROW—\$5,000 OR 6,000 FOR A term of years on good improved west Side property; want to deal direct with party having the money. Address H 8, Tribune office.

A RARE CHANGE—A WELL ASSORTED TOY A and candy store located near a large public school is for sale only for cash, at a very reasonable price. Inquire at 128% East Twelfth-st. Inquire at 128% East Twelfth-st.

A FINE CASH BISINESS FOR SALE FOR \$500.
A worth three times the amount. L. P. SWIFT, 79
Bearborn-st., Room 14.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST PAYING FIRSTtis is a cliance not often offered; cash price, \$4,50%;
parties intend to go South. Address F 49, Tribune.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THERE-FOR STEAM
Fouring mill in good repair, affusted in a new and
growing town in Jows; will sell or trade for other prop-I fouring mill in good repair, affusted in a new and growing town in Iowa; will sell or trade for other property. Address L. H. GORDON & CO., Newell, Ia.

PLOUR AND FEED STORE FOR SALE—OR WILL take a partner with a small amount of money. A good stand. 747 West Madison-st. good stand. 747 West Madison-st.

POR SALE-HALF OF PATENT FOR BEST FIREescape out, or exchange. It 23, Tribune office.

\$\frac{2}{2}\cdot 2000\text{ will BUY AN ESTABLISHED BUSIness clearing \$200 to \$390 a month. Big
discount for cash. PROUDFOOT. 170 East Madison.

FOR SALE—ONE SECOND-HAND EIGHTY-HORSE power engine and boliers; complete and in good order. SPEAR & DRIVER, 116 Lesalie-st.

WANTED—A TUBULAR STEAM BOILER, 10 feet long, 40 to 42 inches diameter, 3-inch fines, new or a good second-hand. Will pay cash. Answer for two days. H 20, Tribene office.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGES

A 343-ACRE FARM, ONE OF THE BEST IN LEE County, Iowas, will trade for merchandise. Address immediately it, sherman House.

TO EXCHANGE-88,000 Wolff II CLEAR UNIMproved properly on the avenues south, for piece of improved properly worth from 510,000 to 812,000 cash; will pay difference in cash or assume. J. HENRY & JACOB WEIL, 148 Dearborn-st., Room 3.

WANTED-SOLAR CAMERA REFLECTOR, 14 TO 18 inch lens, for clear lots; will give a big trade. J. M. ALLEN, 72 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE-CHEAP-A GOOD LOT OF PLAIN shelving. Apply at 21 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE-500 BARRELS NO. 1 NRW YORK SALE-500 BARRELS NO. 1 NRW YORK SALE-500 BARRELS NO. 1 NRW YORK SALE-105 OUNCES SULPHATE OF QUINTA (Powers & Weightman) for sails at a bargain. Inquire at 181 Ohlo-st., second floor.

PERSONAL-HARRY, WEITE AGAIN OR AP-DERSONAL-BRIC-A-BRAC. ON SATURDAY NOV.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

TOR SALE—86,000—NO. 1285 INDIANA-AV., DURIng this week only, to close up a deal; this is a 2-story
frame house, with all of the late improvements in
same, all in good order; rents for \$35 per month; the
cars pass the door every three minutes; lot 25 feet by
full depth to alley; all in good order. The owner says
if a bargain: look at it, and pass your own judgment.
ferms, quarter cash, baiance one, two, three years at 8
per cent, by J. M. MARSHALL. Real-Estate and
House Benting Broker. Room io, 97 Clark-st.

TOR SALE—WANTED—THE ADDRESS OF A LIVE
real estate man who can sed is house and two lotts
out over \$3,000. One with a Stock-Yards acquaintance can do it easily. Title perfect. Address F 45,

FOR SALE-FOR CASH, OR EXCHANGE FO California property, house and lot 16 North De plaines-sk, Apply to DUNLAP & SWIFT, 129 We Madison-sk, or letter to W. B. Pratt, Californa, Cal.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE. LOR SALE-DAIRY FARM AT AUCTION—THIS subscriber will sell at auction on Thursday, Dec 13, 1977, his valuable dairy farm four and a half mile acuthesa of Elicin. Ill., in the heart of the dairy region of the Northwest; it comprises 230 acres, we supplied with buildings, fences, timber, and living water; especially adapted for the dairy business; within two and a half miles of several fine choese and butter factories; good neighborhood, schools, etc., and in every way a desirable farm. Full particulars sent on a factories; good neighborhood, schools, etc., and in every way a desirable farm. Full particulars sent on application by letter or in person to the owner, E. A. KIMBALL, Elvin, Ill.

REAL ESTATE WANTED. WANTED-A LOT ON WEST SIDE, CONVENIEN to street-care; must be cheap for cash; not to exceed \$900. Address, stating particlears, H 35, Tritune office.

MUSICAL. A TTENTION IS CALLED TO THE FINEST EXHIbition of pianos and organs ever brought to this
market, for the holiday trade:
Hallett, Davis & Co. 's planos,
Granda, square grands, and uprights.
Wm. P. Emerson & Co. 's planos,
Wm. W. Kimbail's planos,
Smith American organs,
Shoninger Eureka organs,
Kimbail's orchestral organs,
Upright planos in every variety of cases.
Any of the above make of instruments can be bought
on installments if required.
W. W. KIMBALL,
Corner State and Adams.

NUMBER OF SECOND-HAND ORGANS FOR

A NUMBER OF SECOND-HAND ORGANS FOR sale on the following terms, viz.

1 Smith American, \$10 cash and \$10 per month.

1 English American, \$10 cash and \$10 per month.

2 New English State Per month.

2 J. Barrera, \$5 cash and \$5 per month.

1 Peloubet & Pelion, \$5 cash and \$5 per month.

1 Peloubet & Pelion, \$5 cash and \$5 per month.

1 n addition to the above we have \$200 new first-class organs in stock at prices lower than any other house if the city.

W. W. KIMBALL.

Corner State and Adams. A FINE HALLETT. DAVIS & CO. SQUARE grand plano. 7½ octayes, carved legs, used but a short time, with cover and stool, for \$280 cash; owner about breaking up housekeeping; can be seen at Kimball's warerooms, corner State and Adams. about breaking up house keeping; can be seen as almball's warerooms, corner State and Adams.

A FINE PIANO, BUT LITTLE USEIP, FOR SALE; SIO monthly until paid for; warranted for 5 years. REED'S Temple of Music, 22 Yan Burcu-st.

HALLETT, DAYIS & CO. S. UPPIGHT PIANOS Were the only ones, out of over forty competitors, that received special mention and knoner at the Centennial. They stand in tune longer than any pianos made. They are rich and full in tone; constructed to endure, and are in every essential the perfect pianos of the age. Musical masters and amateurs in America and Europe pronounce the Hallett, Davis & Co. suprights unrivaied.

These pianos, with other musical instruments of the best makes, can be found at my warerooms. Illustrated price catalogues furnishing. W. KIMBALL.

Corner State and Adams-ets. Chicago.

UPRIGHT PIANOS WARRANTED AS DURABLE Dand to stand in tune as long as the best square piano; special prices. REED'S Temple of Music.

\$175 WILL BUY A SPLENDID ROSEWOOD 7%ton, rich carved legs and lyre. R. T. MARTIN, 154
State-st. State-st.

1.000 PIANOS AND ORGANS-FIVE YEARS'
1.000 guarantee. For cash and monthly or quarterly payments we give special prices. Call and examine before buying. Illustrated catalogues malied free. REED'S Temple of Music, 92 Van Buren-st.

West Sides
TO RENT-\$25, 315 WARREN-AV., 11 ROOMS;
\$30, 313 Warren-av., two-story and basement
brick; \$10, 316 Hubbard-st., 6-room house. PETERSON & BAY, 168 Randolph-st. SON & BAY, 168 Randolph-st.

TO RENT-A VERY DESIRABLE DWELLING-house, 929 West Mosroe-st., with every modern improvement, will be rented at \$40 per month if applied for immediately; some articles of furniture and carjets will be sold if desired. Apply at D. APPLE-TON & CO. S. 61 Washington-st.

TO RENT-SPLENDID STONE-FRONT HOUSE 204 West Washington-st. Owner board with family. Also, rooms to rent. MRS. MACLEOD, on premises.

North Side.

TO RENT-LOW TO GOOD TENANT, A FINE 11room brick; furgace and modern conveniences;
good ban; first-class neighborhood, near Lincoln Park.
CHAS. N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st.

Suburban,
TO RENT-ENGLEWOOD-FINE 2-STORY HOUSE and 6-room cottage, one block from cars; free rid to see them. E. N. TILLOTSON, 98 South Water-st TO RENT_ROOMS.

South Side.
TO RENT-NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS. APPLY
at Room 90, 115 East Handolph-st. TO RENT-85 CLARK-ST., OPPOSITE COURT-House, elegantly furnished, large and medium-sized warm front rooms at very reasonable price,

West Side. TO RENT-FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHEI rooms, with or without board, for the winter Jefferson Park Hotel, 489 West Madison-st. North Side.

TO RENT-A NICE SUITE OF FURNISHED rooms, furnace heat, bathroom adjoining, in a good locality on North Side. Cheap'to the right party. Address H S, Tribune office.

TO RENT-STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT-50X25 FEET, FOR TWO OR THREE mouths, on Wabash-av., between Monroe and Madison-sts., the handsomest front in the block. Inquire at 189 Wabash-av. WANTED TO BENT.

WANTED-TO RENT-SECOND FLOOR, WITH all or part of basement, on Lake-st., between Clark-st. and Walsaha-av., or on State-st., north of Randolph. Address, stating terms, H. D. PENFIELD, 148 Lasalle-st. WANTED-TO RENT-SIX OR EIGHT ROOMS
for housekeeping within a half mile of Polk and
State-sts. Address I, 308 State-st.

WANTED-TO RENT-SMALL, COMPLETELYfurnished house on West Side by a family of four
adults. Address, stating rent, H 15, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A FRESH FAMILY MILCH COW, IS warranted to give 20 quarts or more of milk a day, and 2 horses, one is a good draught horse, is warranted a cood worker in single or double harness, and 7 years of age; also one good family or business horse 6 years of age; they are both warranted sound and kind; they are the property of a widow woman, and are sold for no fault, only through the death of her husband. Apply to 19 Harmon-court, between Michigan and Wabash.

HORSES WINTERED AT CLARENDON HILLS.
Warm barns with qiay floors, dry yards to run in on pleasant days, tamb bay. Address H. C. MID-DAUGH, 84 West Madison-8t.

SLEIGHS—THE FINEST SLEIGHS IN THIS MAR-RESHO, 108 South Clinton-8t.

BEO., 108 South Clinton-st.

WE WILL MAKE EXTRA INDUCEMENTS TO buyers for the next sixty days, to reduce an unusually large stock of our own manufacture of pleasure and business buggies, the quality of which is unsurpassed by any in the trade. We also have in stock elegant coupes, broughans, rocksways, etc., and the celebrated Concord express wagons and trucks at most reasonable prices; also, good second-hand phaetons and buggies, coupe rocksway, new Ten Brocke speedingwagon, and others, very cheap. An inspection solicited. PENNOYER & CO., 330 to 339 Wabash-ay.

NATANTED—A. HEAVY HORSE, CHEAP FOR WANTED - A HEAVY HORSE, CHEAP FOR cash. Inquire at feed store corner Thirty-fifth

South Side.

16 AND 18 EAST ADAMS-ST.—PARLOR SUITES and single rooms with board; dre, water, and gas in rooms; bath, etc.; \$5 to \$6 and \$7 per week.

31 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.—ENGLISH HOUSE. ST per week; restaurant tickets, 21 meals, \$4.

72 EAST VAN BUREN-ST., NEAR STATE—Social, quiet, and respectable.

285 MICHIGAN-AV.—NEATLY FURNISHED social, quiet, and respectable.

285 MICHIGAN-AV.—NEATLY FURNISHED Day boarders wanted.

A LADY ON WARASH AVENUE HAVING A handsomely furnished bouse will give 3 months; board if desired and security. Address H 19, Tribune office.

West Side.

341 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ONE PLEASANT joining room, with board; terms very reasonable.

Hotels.

CLARENCE HOUSE, NOS, 351, 382, 355, AND 337 C State-st., five blocks south of the Palmer House—Rooms well furnished; board first-class; board with room per day, \$1.50 to \$2; per week, \$8, \$7, and \$8.

NEVADA HOTEL, 143 AND 150 WABASH-AV.—Reduced prices. Good rooms and board \$1.50 per day; \$4.50 to \$7 per week. Day board, \$4 per week.

Miscellameous

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN DESIRING A CHRISnished room and board in private family near Aldine
Square; no other boarders; terms moderate. Address
H 16, Tribune office. BOARD - AND ROOM BY A MIDDLE-AGED location no object. Address H 2, Tribune office.

DOARD - FOR A SMALL FAMILY IN A PRIVATE houses where I can have a confortable home for the winter: will furnish my own rooms. Address floom 42 Burdick House. BOARD WANTED.

ROOM 2.

LOST—A YELLOW SCOTCH TERRIER NAMED Baby; wore a red ribbon and shield engraved Baby Blaisdell. Will may 85 and sak no questions for his return to 225 South Morgan at.

\$100 will BE GIVEN AND NO QUESTIONS saked, if gun and other goods taken last sanday evening from house on Park-av., near Leavistat, are redurned.

ALL CASH PAID FOR LADIES' AND GENTLE-men's cast-off clothing. Orders by mail promptly attended to. JONAS GELDER, 368 state-st.

WANTED-MALE HELP. Help,

Hookkeepers, Clerks, &co.

WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS RETAIL SALES
for notion department. Call between 8 at an to-day at MANDEL BHOS., Twenty-sector and Michigan-ay.

and Michigan-av.

Trades.

WANTED-TYPE-FOUNDERS-A MATRIX-FITter; none but a first-chas workman need apply,
to Franklin Type Foundry, Cincinnati. WANTED-COMPOSITOR THIS MORNING AT

Conchimen, Teninstern, doc.

WANTED-COACHMAN IN PRIVATE FAMILY;
must be single miss, thoroughly experienced, and
capable of the core about house, and who can furnish undoubted revocable thouse, and who can furand last situation, H 22, Tribune office.

WANTED LABORERS FOR THE SOUTH ON LABORERS FOR THE SOUTH ON LABORERS FOR THE SOUTH ON LARGE CONTRIBUTION OF THE SOUTH ON LABORERS FOR THE SOUTH ON LA WANTED-1,000 MEN FOR THE SOUTH; WAGES \$28 per month and board; work guaranteed all winter. For cheap tickets and information apply to CHRISTIAN & CU., 288 South Water-at., Room 11.

CHRISTIAN & CO., 288 South Water-M., Room 11.

Miscellameous.

WANTED-A'NICE YOUNG MAN WHO IS AN A No. 1 plants and is not afraid to travel. Please answer and state your address, H lo. Tribune office.

WANTED-A TRAVELING MAN WHO ALREADY has a line of drugs or drug sundries, to take orders for an article which is well advertised and meets with ready sale. Address H 4. Tglbune office.

WANTED-BOY TO TAKE CARE OF A HORSE and cow. Can board where employed, but mast sleep at home. Inquire at 281 Veraon-av.

WANTED-IN A WHOLESALE HARDWARE hop; must write a good hand and be well recommended. Address, in own hand, stating age and reference, H 7.

WANTED-MEN WITH TEAMS TO HAUL COAL. Come prepared to go to work. LARKIN & CO., 96 East Washington-st. WANTED-MEN SEEKING EMPLOYMENT IN any capacity, apply or address with stamp, THE FRANKLIN AGENCY, 167 East Madison-st., Room 4. FRANKLIN AGENCY, 167 East Madison-st., Ecom 4.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TRAVELING SALESman to introduce a specialty in the country. Call
at 7 West Randoioh-st., 100m 2.

WANTED—THREE ACTIVE MEN OF GOOD ADdress to sell coal at retail. Apply at yard corner
Carroll and Curtis-sta.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN OR BOY
in a law-office; must be a good, rapid penman,
well acquainted with the city, and willing to work at
low salary; graduate of some advanced school preferred. Address, civing references and qualifications, H
11. Tribune office.

II, Tribune office.

WANTED—AGENTS IN EVERY LOCALITY FOR Mark Twain's Scrap-Books; large profit. Catalogues free. WESTERN BOOK COMPANY, Major Block, Chicago.

WANTED—AGENTS—COME AND SEE US; WE have the best business in the world. International Publishing Company, 136 Madison-st. WANTED-FEMALE HELP.

WANTED-IMMEDIATELY-A GOOD GRRMAN or Norwegian girl to do general housework, washing, and irouing. ess West Adams-st. WANTED-A YOUNG GIRL TO DO LIGHT housework. Inquire at 55 South Paulina-at. WANTED-A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in private family; references required. 1944 Michigan-av., between Thirty-second and Thirty-third-ats. WANTED-GIRL TO DO LIGHT HOUSEWORK.
Call at 112 West Eighteenth-st. WANTED-GIRL TO CARE FOR CRILDREN and do second work; none but a neat, tidy girl, and having good references, need apply at 1015 Michigan-av. WANTED-A GOOD FEMALE MEAT COOK. AP-ply at Boon House, 30 and 32 West Madison-st.

WANTED-A GOOD GIBL TO DO CHAMBER work and troning. Reterence required. Apply at 47 East Monroe-st., Room 17.

WANTED-A COMPETENT GERMAN OR SCANdinavian girl in a small private family; must be a first-class cook and laundress. Bring reference. 424 Michiganav. Michiganeav.

Nurses.

WANTED-A GOOD HEALTHY WET-NURSE:
young German woman of good disposition preferred. Apply at 212 Wabash-av., up-stairs.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED-A WOMAN COMPETENT TO TAKE charge of linen-room in a notel. Address H 21, Tribune office.

WANTED-FOUR BINDERY-GIRLS AT W. B. CONREY & CO. S., 143 Moaroe-st. WANTED-SIX BINDERY GIRLS THIS MORN-WANTED-PAMPHLET FOLDERS AT OFFICE of Bulletin Printing Co., 112 Monroe-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE. Trades.

CITUATION WANTED-BY A SARER AND REliable printer: either book or Aswapaper; moderate wages expected. Address H 9, Tribuns office. Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED

S man as coachman or drive delivery wagon; 10 years' experience; no objection to going in country. Address

H is, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous. SITUATION WANTED-AS SHORT-HAND WRI-SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN WHO jet as a steady job. Address P. O. Box 388, city.

SITUATIONS WANTED-BY TWO YOUNG men, 18 and 20, at anything; not afraid to work; best

of recommendations. Address H 14, Tribune office SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO Green-al housework or second work. Call at 46 North Green-st. Greenest.

CITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD GIRL, WILLInk and obliging, to do general housework in asmall, plain family; no objection to kitchen work.
Address 1st East Seventeenth-st.

CITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD GIRL FORgeneral housework, cook, wash, and fron in a
small family. Call for two days at 508 South Jofferson.

CITUATION WANTED-FOR A SCOTCH GIRL IN
Deprivate family as cook and laundress; has best
of references, willing to go in city or country. 51 East
Van Buren-st. SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do light housework or take care of children; reference if required. Call or address 627 State-st. for two days. SITUATION WANTED—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK O in hotel, or boarding-house or restaurant; city or country; a stranger in the city. 285 South Franklin-st. Call for two days. st. Call for two days.

SITUATION WANTED - BY A FIRST-CLASS.
Cook, washer, and ironer. Please call at 177
Meagher-st.

SITUATION WANTED-TO DO SECOND WORK,
aswing, or to take care of children. Address H a.
Tribane office.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A GIRL TO DO SECOND Work or take care of children and do plain seving. Call at or address No. 80 Sedgwick-st. for two days.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT SWEDish girl to do general housework in a private family. Call for two days at 689 state-st. SITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD SWEDISH of the to do general housework. Address 1129 State.
CITUATION WANTED-BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK and laundress; city reference. Call for two days at 1313 Indiana-av.

1313 Indiana-av.

STUATIONS WANTED-BY YOUNG GIRLS TO do light housework or take care of children and do sewing. Call at 138 West Ohlo-st.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG GIRL IN A private family to do second or laundry work. Call at 226 Hubbard-st. at 256 Hubbard st.

STUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO general housework in a private family. Call for two days at 102 North Robey-st.

STUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work or second work. Apply at 97 Twenty-fifth-st.

STUATION WANTED—FOR SECOND WORK BY a young girl who understands her business: references if required. Call for 3 days at 142 Twentieth-st. Circustion Wanted and for stays at 142 I wenter at.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO

Shoesework in a small family; can give good references. Call at 642 West Congress at.

SITUATION WANTED-BY FIRST-CLASS GIRL
in private family to cook, wash, and from Call at

928 State-st., third floor. SITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT GIRL
to cook or do general housework. Call for 2 days
at 149 Eighteenth-st.
SITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD GERMAN
girl for second work and sewing or cars of children;
a good home desired. Call 3 days, 142 Twentieth-st.

Sommitresses.

Situation Wanted—to Do Plain Sewing;
Sylling to do up-stairs work or take care of children; best of references. Address H is Tribune office.

Pituation Wanted—as Seamstress and or address E M, 371 Carroll-av., in the rear.

Situations Wanted—the Situation of the Control of the State of th

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD NURSE. CALL
at 310 indiana-st.

CITUATION WANTED — IMMEDIATELY AS
D lady's nurse; an-willing to make engagements for
the future, or will take position as housekeeper in
small family; have the best of reference. Apply parlocally for three days to Mrs. 8, 857 North Clark-es.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED
and sew; good references. Address H. I. Tribuna.
CITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER OR

SITUATION WANTED-AS HOUSEKEEPER On companion, English, speaking French; stranger a city. Address LONDON SI, Tribuns office. Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FAMILIES IN NEED OF good scandinavian or derman fomale held can be supplied as G. DUSKEN office. 172 North hashed-at.

SITUATIONS WANTED-BY TWO YOUNG GIRLS from New York, one as cook and the other to descond work. Call at 418 Wabash-ay.

BOOKS.

A TLAS WANTED FOR CASH; COLTON'S OR Mitchell's; libraries or single volumes of books and masic bought; 8,000 volumes of books for sale at hair price. Down-stairs at MiLLER'S, 102 Mattheor-st.

CASH PAID FOR BOOKS—STANDARD WORKS.

AWAYS bring food prices. Before you sell your library see CHAPIN, corner Madison and Desthorn-the.

STOBAGE.

PIREPROOF WAREHOUSE FOR FURNITURE, carraiges, and merchandies; lowes race; mose loaned at 10 per cent per year. 105 West Moarse.

Specimen copies sent free. Give Post-Office address in full, including State at Nounty.

Remittances may be made either by draft, expressed-office order, or in registered letters, at our risk terms to CITY SUBSCRIBERS. Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per weel Lelly, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per weel Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,

AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre. rect, between State and Dearborn Woman's Last Love." Mesdames Don Messrs. Wheelock, Learock, etc.

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle.
'Struck Oil." Mesdames Moore, Smith, etc.; Messrs.

Haverly's Theatre. "The Danites roe street, corner of Dearborn. "The Danites. mes Blanchard. Goldthwalte, etc.; Messrs. Ran

Coliseum Novelty Theatre, street, between Randolph and Wa

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1877.

CHICAGO WARKET SUMMARY. The Chicago produce markets were rather less active yesterday, and generally easier. Mess pork closed 15c per brl lower, at \$11.35 cash and \$11.95 @11.97% for January. Lard closed easier, at \$7.90 per 100 be cash and \$7.82%@7.85 for January. eats were steadier, at 5c for boxed shoulders an 84c for do short ribs. Lake freights were quiet, at 4c for corn to Buffalo. Whisky was quoted at \$1.06 per gallon. Flour was more active. Wheat closed 14@2c lower, at \$1.09% for November and \$1.07% for December. Corn closed 1/01c lower at 48%c for November and 42%c for December Oats closed quiet, at 261/4c cash and 251/4c for December. Rye was duil, at 50c. Barley closed easier, at 621/4c for December, and 631/4c for Janu-Hogs were active and 10c higher early, but quiet, with 5c of the advance lost. Sales at \$4.35@4.45. Cattle were quiet and weak, with sales at \$1.75@5.10. Sheep were steady, at \$2.75@4.00. In store in this city last Saturday evening: 515, 232 bu wheat, 294, 880 bu corn, 84, 168 bu oats, 61, 580 bu rye, said 546, 414 Total, 1, 502, 274 bu. wankee, 263, 353 bu. Corn in Peoria, 12, 134 bu do oats, 54, 467 bu. In sight last Saturday 11.992.035 bu wheat, 7.794,170 bu corn. spected into store in this city yesterday morning: 236 cars wheat, 447 cars corn, 51 cars oats, 19 cars rye, and 54 cars barley. Total (807 cars), 317,000 bu. One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$103.00 in greenbacks at the close.

Greenbacks at the New York Stock Exchange closed vesterday at 974.

The old Board of Erie Directors, compos of members who favor Receiver JEWETT'S management, was re-elected in New Yorl yesterday. The opposition, representing the Sickles-McHenny party, about which so much has been predicted lately, made a very teeble showing.

The position of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury has been tendered to and accepted by the Hon. JOHN B. HAWLEY, of Rock Island, Ill. Mr. HAWLEY represented the Sixth District in Congress for three success sive terms commencing with 1869. Since his retirement in 1875 he has been engaged in the practice of law.

The Senate siege reached a curious and grotesque phase yesterday when Mr. BRUCE, the colored Senator from Mississippi, stood with Conoven! No fact or circumstance has so forcibly illustrated the treachery of the Florida renegade. Himself elected and kept in office by the votes of colored men it needed only that Senator BRUCK should be his "pair" to complete the contrast and

Senator Davis, of Illinois, has not yet voted for the seating of Hamburg BUTLER, though he sided with the Democrats in the move to bring the case to an immediate settlement, and it is quite possible that the Democrats will count in vain upon his help when it comes to the question of determin ing who is the lawfully-elected Senator from th Carolina. Judge Davis has announced his intention to deliver a speech on the merits est, and the imof the BUTLER-CORBIN cont pression prevails among the Republicans that he will take the ground that the Legislature which elected BUTLER was not a legal body. In such an event the vote of Judg Davis to seat Corners would make the resul a tie, enabling the Vice-President to cast the vote that would relegate BUTLER to the shades of Hamburg.

GEORGE ROPER, the colored wretch who att impted the ravishment of a clergyman's daughter, was yesterday executed informally by a crowd of citizens at Columbia, Tenn. Which is of extra interest in view of the fact that RANDE, the man-killer of St. Elmo and Gilson, will arrive at Galesburg. Ill., this morning in charge of a strong force of officers determined to resist to the uttermos any attempt to interrupt the due course There is hardly a doubt that RANDE, who is said to have been already indicted by the Grand Jury of Knox Coun ty, will be brought to trial without an hour's unnecessary delay, and that conviction, sennce, and execution will speedily follow, as nce against him is overwhelm Under such circumstances it is to be hoped that the excited people of Gilson will permit the law to deal with RANDE, and we are glad to know that there is an excellent prospect that no violence will be attempted.

The bill which recently passed the Lower House of Congress providing for the representation of the United States at the Paris Exposition is in the main satisfactory. It formally accepts the invitation of the Fre Government; authorizes the President to appoint a Commissioner-General and twenty ppoint a Commissioners, with salaries of assistant Commissioners, with salaries of \$5,000 and \$1,000 respectively; allows two orary Commissioners from each State twenty honorary Commissioners-at-Large e named by the President, to serve without salary; directs that one or more of the vessels may be assigned to the duty asporting articles intended for the Exonfree of charge, and appropriates a bulk of \$150,000 for the payment of expenses. to the smallness of the present

reated the American Centennial Exposition with scant courtesy. Nearly all that was done in the French department was done by private citizens or by the trades-unions of Paris. It is appropriate, therefore, that the United States, in the present instance, should do nothing more than may be neces sary to secure a proper representation of its

Gen. Grant yesterday struck hands with the real Republicans of France, A grand linner was given in his honor by EMILE DI GIRARDIN, at which was present a most disinguished group of the Left, including GAMBETTA, GREVY, RENAULT, DE LESSEPS, AD Waddington. A sentiment by Gen. Grant, hoping for France a regime of liberty access sible to everybody, was supplemented by GAMBETTA in a characteristic speech, in which he couched a thrust at MacManon under a compliment GRANT, praising the latter's political career, and pointing to the fact that, while obedient to the laws of his country and fully appreciating the importance and dignity of the army, he "never permitted it to assi supremacy over the civil power." The speech of Gamberra is doubly significant at a time when the army of France is soon to determine whether its support shall be given to the friends or enemies of the Republic.

The Senate yesterday, after a continuou session of twenty-seven hours, reached a preliminary vote on the BUTLER case. The esolution of Mr. THURMAN, discharging the Committee on Elections from the furthe consideration of the contested election case of Butler and Corbin, was adopted,-Par-TERSON, CONOVER, and Judge Davis voting with the Democrats. A motion that BUTLE be sworn as a Senator was made, and, pend ing this question, the Senate adjourned The motion to seat BUTLER will probably be adopted to-day, and a controversy and struggle will then take place on the two contested cases from Louisiana. The perfidy of the two men, Patterson and Conover, admits of no explanation or extenuation. In Par-TERSON's case it is doubly infamous. He votes to admit BUTLER in consideration of immunity from conviction and imprisonment in the Penitentiary for bribery. The Democrats may profit by this teaching, but they will, nevertheless, hold both Conover and PATTERSON in personal and official contempt.

The political crisis in France seems to be rapidly assuming a condition of belligerence The Cabinet which was selected by Mac Manon, outside of Parliament, was rejected by the House on Saturday last by a very decisive vote. MacManon refuses to make another Cabinet, and the House refuses to accept. So MacManon and the Republicans are again at a dead-lock. It is now stat that MacManon will once more apply to the Senate for leave to dissolve the House, and that the Senate may comply, as it does not approve of the recent vote of censure passed by that body. Then must follow the declaration of a state of siege. Meanwhile, the eople of Paris are growing turbulent and editions, and open manifestations of hostility to MacManon are made on the street, and offensive placards are posted on the walls. Numerous arrests have been made, and the end is not yet. In case of a state of siege, the vital question is: How will the army act? Will it follow MacManon or the Republicans? Time only can tell. There seems to be now no escape from civil war. Every movement of MacManon tends that

Later information in regard to the wreck

of the United States war-steamer Huron

shows that the cause of it was not defective

construction, as supposed, but bad seamandespite of the storm signals, but failed after they had put out to take ordinary precautions for the safety of the vessel. It is immaterial at present which one of the officers is responsible for the negligence which repair" to complete the contrast and strate to the full the former's aposwere drowned. The story of Ensign Young reveals an amazing degree of incompetency or misconduct on the part of some of th officers. That a vessel of such a characte should have been run upon shore from simple ignorance of the fact that the shore was where it was is no ex-When the Huron left Hampcuse. on Roads, the officers knew that Cape Hatteras was to be weathered, that the coast in that vicinity was exceedingly dangerou and that good sailing would be required to bring the vessel by it with safety. Under the circumstances, the prudent course would have been to take the vessel far enough out to see to avoid the possibility of danger. But pears that, in order to keep out of the tream, exactly the opposite course was ursued. The Huron hugged the shore close ly, and struck near Currituck, the most exposed portion of the shore between Capes Henry and Hatteras. The Gulf Stream may be an undesirable current for navigators bound south, but it is hardly a sufficient reason for sailing in close to shore, -and the most dangerous shore on the American coast at that .during the prevalence of a storm. It is evident that death has saved somebody from a court-martial, and death is not more than inflicient atonement for an error which cost o many innocent lives. The deflection of patches, could not have been great, and would not have resulted in the loss of the

ressel, if its course had been properly di-The New York Herald yesterday morning ontained the following sensational editorial The dispatch which we published yesterday from our correspondent at Washington communicated copies of some remarkable papers which were left at the Washington office of the Herald, which tally so closely with the remark made by Mr. Tilden in recent interview with one or our reporters as to awaken curiosity as to what Mr. Tildex is doing or attempting to do. Is he really trying at this late day to fortify his claim to the Presidency? is stated in one of the documents referred to that it is known that Mr. TILDEN conferred with the South Carolina authorities pertaining to the elec-tion of 1876, and it was upon the information thu obtained that he determined to test the question a to his present title in the courts. Taken in conto his present title in the courfs. Taken in conmection with the recent interview, this is very suggestive: Is it possible that Mr. TILDEN lays the
flattering unction to his soul that he may displace
and replace Mr. HAYES! With our high opinion of
Mr. TILDEN's practical sagacity, we cannot credit
it, and if he were flighty now, it is easy to see how
he might delude himself in the present condition
of affairs at Washington.

While we have a doubt these is a facility

While we have no doubt there is a faction of Democrats at Washington who are capable of any desperate measures, even to a resort to civil war, and the seating of TLLDEN is to them as good as any other pretext, we have no faith in this *Herald* story. The strength of this faction was greater in the ast Congress than it is in the present, and the attempt to seize the Government in March last was defeated by a large portion of the Demose evenly divided in the two Houses of Con-

oting with the Republicans can arrest any evolutionary proceedings. Last March the Democrats of the Senate interposed no factious opposition to the decisions of the Elec-toral Commission, and we do not understand that the Democratic members of that body have now any disposition reopen the Presidential controversy. We say this much, notwithstanding the action of the Democratic Senators in attempting to get control of the Senate by the aid of the man Patterson, who is under inlictment for having purchased his own election by bribery. There are no Democrats the Senate who have any doubts as to PATmajority by his expulsion and by the appointment of a Democrat in his place, the change of the control of the Senate, however unfortunate, would be in one sense in the interest of public morals. Still, however desperate the Democratic Senators may be in their desire to get control of the Senate, we do not believe the disposition of any con derable portion of the Democratic S extends to having Then made President.

THE FRAUD IN THE SENATE CASE. If the Democrats obtain control or the present factics, the partisan advantage consequent thereon will be tainted by fraud that will attach itself to all the subsequent use of their power. There will not be a single ac slation, carried by a strict party vote but will elicit a reminder that it is the direct esult of "treason, stratagems, and spoils." These three words which SHAKSPEARE has nade proverbial apply to the present Democratic struggle in the Senate as aptly and truly as if they were originally combined to lescribe the situation. The treason of PATreason and Conover, the stratagem of the Democratic leaders in availing themselves hereof, and the spoils which form the obective point of the conspiracy, are the elenents of the most disgraceful scramble for olitical power that has ever been developed in this country. To what length the conspiracy will go, if successful in its earlier stages, no man can estimate. It is certain that men who consent to become parties to so black s theme will scarcely hesitate to push it to the seizure of any other advantage that presents itself. It is hinted that the Senate ole is but the forerunner of a desperat attempt to revive TILDEN's claim to the Presidency, with the purpose of taking complete ion of the Government and its patronage; and, though it is scarcely possible that public sentiment will tolerate any aggressive novement in this direction, men who parley with self-confessed traitors, and bribe candidates for the Penitentiary with a proffer of immunity, will stop at nothing which is desperate, and hesitate at nothing which is rev-

lutionary and villainous.

There is PATTERSON, the most conspicuous figure in this carnival of fraud. He occupies a seat in the Senate Chamber to which ne has no claim in law or justice, since evidence has come out which points to the fact that he secured it by bribery. Bribery was his custom in dealing with the Legislature of South Carolina. He is to-day under indictment for the felony, with evidence staring him in the face which is certain to send him to the Penitentiary, and he should have been delivered up for trial under the requisition of the Governor of South Carolina. Under this condition of things, the Demoerats in the Senate should have been foremost in the effort to bring him to trial, if not, indeed, to move his immediate expulsion from the Senate. Instead of this, they deliberately conspire to make him the instrument of a new villainy by offering him the means of escaping the punishment for his old villainy. This disreputable bargain is ted openly and unblushingly, and PATTERSON himself, corrupt as he is, is the only party to the transaction who seems to have any realization of the abject and infamous attitude in, which he is placed. Senator EDMUNDS caused him to writhe under the ex-posure of his treachery and rascality, while his co-compirators evinced no sense of shame. Senator Chuistiancy tore from him the last vestige of his claim to being guided by conviction by reminding him that if he elieved the President should have sustained the CHAMBERLAIN Legislature (which PATreason had just stated as his conviction), then he must believe that Corbin, elected by the CHAMBERLAIN Legislature, was entitled to the seat, and not BUTLER, who was elected by the Hampton Legislature. Thus Patteron was stripped of his hypocrisy, and stood naked before the Senate confessing his infamy, but still adhering to it to escape the

Parrenson's case is propped up by such eeble support as Conover can give him; but Conover, in some respects, is in even more despicable an attitude than PATTERSON. Conover does not have to confront the doors of the Penitentiary in case he retases to obey the whip of Hamburg Burney. His is an instance of inordinate greed. He is governed solely by a selfish consideration. He began by resenting the President's refusal to permit him to dictate the patronage of Florida. The Republican party had no charms for him the moment he could no onger make his connection with it profits If there was yet to be any plunder for him, he must look to Democratic alliances for his opportunity. He was ready to sell out; the Democrate were prepared to buy. He has no apology for his perfidy. He contents himself with explaining on the Senate floor what BUTLER, with whip in hand, "requires" him to do, and what he does not "require" him to do. It would not be surprising if this man Conover should corfess, before the controversy is done, just what consideration he has been promised for his treachery, either for the purpose of exacting his price from the Democrats, or in order to expose their failure in carrying

out their part of the contract. But PATTERSON and CONOVER, though they are the principal agents in this corrup cheme, are not the only men who stand be fore the country as parties to the bargain and sale. The bribers are as bad as the bribed. The Democratic Senators have placed themselves in the attitude of counte nancing and approving a compact pounding Patterson's felor y. Hamburg BUTLER may have personally arranged terms with the traitors, but the Democratic Senstors are accessories before the fact. There are among these S enators men who have made high pretenses to honor. BAYARD, DAVIS (of Illinois), Gordon, BECK, LAMAR, DAVIS (of Illi McDonald, THUR IAN, and GARLAND OCcur to us at the moment as Sen ators, whose friends and admirers would nave resented the slightest imputation on or as II jost slanderous. Yet every one of these m an has become a party to the base compact of seizing the partisan control of the Senate by bribery and corruption. Every one of them is a party to the inal act of compounding Parrenson's felony. Every one of them uses the treachery of

PATTERSON and Conover to share the advantage which this treachery is designed to secur to the party. They all foresee that th changes of the coming year will probably give the Democratic party the control of the enate in a legitimate way, by the expiration of the terms of certain Republican Senator and the election of Democratic successors but they cannot wait. They prefer to acquire immediate possession by fraud, and every in-dividual Senator who is a party to this fraud will be obliged to bear his proportion of the nfamy that attaches to it.

"HAMBURG" BUTLER.

In view of the excitement now existing

Congress over the BUTLER case, some of the

antecedents of "Hamburg" BUTLER may not prove unprofitable reading. Who is this nan whom the Democrats, by compour felony, propose to seat in the Senate? On the Fourth of July, 1876, a colored military company of Hamburg, S. C., while parading, met two young white men belonging to the Southern chivalry, who ordered the company to break ranks and let them pass, which they refused, as any other mili ompany would have refused. After an angry altercation and the exchange of threats, the negroes allowed them to go through. The father of the young men subsequently instituted a suit against the officers of the company for obstructing the highway, and their examination was set for July 8. Gen M. C. BUTLER, the foremost lawyer of that section, and a man of so much influence that his word was almost law, was retained for the prosecution. He made his appearance in Hamburg on that day, and on the same day armed men began to pour into the village from the country, from Augusta, Ga. which is separated from Hamburg by a small stream, and from other places on the Geor gia border. They evidently met upon a conperted plan, for before night they agreed to lemand that the negro company should be lisbanded, and that the arms should be turned over to the State. The negroes became aware of their danger, and, as it grew more nd more threatening, they sought refuge in their armory, which was soon surrounded by an excited and turbulent mob of whites Within a few minutes after Gen. BUTLER's ppearance upon the scene an attack was made upon the building. He remained upon the spot until the negroes were driven ou and twenty of them taken prisoners. At this time (midnight) he left the scene, and short ly after, the blacks who had surrendered were rned loose into a corn-field and shot at indiscriminately, five being killed and three seriously wounded. The testimony taken a the inquest showed that Gen. BUTLER was present at the battle as the leader of the mob, which acted under his orders, and tha he assembled the mob by going over to Au gusta during the day and urging young men o arm themselves and cross over to Hamburg, as he might need their services. Even accepting his own version of the massacre he was morally responsible for it. He was the leader of the mob, was present when th attack was made, directed it, and left the scene when he could not but have known the bloody result that would follow. At any time during that day, one word of his would have prevented rioting and bloodshed, but that word was never uttered. Therefore it is that he is now known to the people of this country as "Hamburg" and "Butcher BUTLER.

At the time of his purported election the Senate he was under indictment as particeps criminis in this bloody and cowardly passacre of unarmed men who had surren dered themselves. When the Legislature met in December, there were in the House fifty-nine Republicans and fifty-seven Democrats holding certificates, two counties hav ing been entirely thrown out. The Senate Democrats. The two counties thrown out resented two seats in the Senate and eight in the House which were in contest. The Democrats in the House, finding that they must be in the minority, left it, but the Sen ate Democrats remained and participated with the House Republicans in the election of United States Senator. The Senate Republicans voted unanimously for Con sin, and he received 58 out of the 68 votes in the House, the Democratic Senators voting for GARY, and was elected Meanwhile, the Democratic seceders com menced voting for Senator, and ultimately were reinforced by twelve members of the Senate, who elected Burner by 64 votes, 8 of which were invalidated by the voters having no certificates, and the whole number of voters being 15 less than was required to

The case, therefore, stands thus: At the time of his purported election, "Hamburg BUTLER was under indictment for complicity in an infamous crime. His election itself was invalid in every aspect, and if he suc-ceeds in obtaining his seat he will do so by purchasing the vote of a renegade for the onsideration of keeping him out of the Penitentiary. His record, therefore, is consistent in one respect if in no other. The taint of crime touches it from first to last. The invocation of mob violence, the massa ere of unarmed prisoners, the trickery of an invalid election, and the compounding of a felony, are the four acts in this disgraceful drama, which clearly illustrates the hypocrisnd shallowness of Democratic reform.

NEW YORK AND THE ERIE CANAL. early prosperity and her commercial supremacy to the fact that, in addition to being an Atlantic port, she had a water communication with the Northwest through the Erie Canal. For fifty years that channel poured into the lap of New York the wealth of the West. During that same half century the State of New York collected of the West an enormous tax, which tax not only paid the cost of constructing the original canal, but all the repairs and enlargement, including, perhaps, twenty millions of dollars stolen, but has paid into the Treasury of the State of New York in round numbers an excess over all expenditures of \$50,000,000. With the revenue derived from this canal, the State of New York might have made that canal so wide and so deep and so thoroughly constructed as to be a free, permanent highway, capable of admitting the transportation of ten times the greatest quantity of property which has ever passed through it in a year. But the State of New York was not governed by any such policy. The Erie Canal furnished a million or two of dollars to the State Treasury every year, maintained a small army of office and permitted a liberal disbursement by the contractors. The railroads at last were able o intercept freight at Buffalo and move it to New York for less money than it cost to move it on the canal. Other railroads leadng to other points were able to underbid the York roads, and eventually the diversion of traffic from New York City and the building up of increased foreign trade in

canal policy of New York. Montreal, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Boston became struggle continuing through several years the tolls on the Erie Canal were reduced, until they have been practically nominal for the last year; but the State has done noth ing to improve the canal; it has not enlarged the locks, nor deepened the ditch, nor done anything to shorten the time of transit. On the other side of the lakes, the Canadians have been industrious and active. Though the population of all the States of the Dom

hardly exceeds that of the State of New York, the Canadian Government has under-taken to enlarge her canals and make them capable of the highest amount of trade. In very short time the largest lake steamers will be able to ply with regularity between Chicago and other lake cities and Montreal, with full freights both ways. The ocean ervice at Montreal is equal to all the Westarn trade. The direct imports for the Wes are, counting delays and rates of rail freights, nearer to Chicago by way of Monreal than by New York, while freights on nerchandise to Montreal by lake are much heaper than to New York, thereby giving a arger price to the shipper.

The latest movement in New York is to have the Erie Canal made a free national highway; to have it enlarged and deepened dmitting the use of larger boats and of the use of steam. New York is alive to all this, on condition that the expense is to be paid out of the National Treasury. That is to say, the State of New York, which has had surplus revenue of \$50,000,000 out of the Erie Canal, collected from tolls on the pro-ductions of the West, now that it has ceased to yield, proposes to turn it over to the Gen-

eral Government, to be enlarged at a cost of \$10,000,000 out of the Public Treasury. In addition to the tolls levied for fifty rears upon the products of the West on their way to market by the State of New York ow has the City of New York dealt with its nstomers? The boats taking grain to New York are subjected, and have been for many ears, to a series of charges and extortions that are disgraceful. There are various monopolies created by law to which grain sent to New York City is subjected. There is towage, and lighterage, and wharfage, and exactions for inspection, which an unin formed person might readily suppose were intended to drive trade from the city, by endering such trade unprofitable and vexa tious. Until Philadelphia and Baltimore built large and commodious grain-elevators the City of New York had no more convenience for handling grain than if it had no such trade. At present the grain sent ther by rail and intended for shipment on ocean teamer is handled and delivered in a style ardly less primitive than might have been sed when the original settlers called it New

We have published several articles from Buffalo paper, giving an account of a trip of canal-boat from Buffalo to New York, enuperating the petty charges from the hiring of the boat until the delivery of the grain in an elevator at New York. The exhibit i candalous, whether viewed from the exacions at every bridge, lock, or turnout, to beer " everybody in authority, to the deand for harbor tonnage and wharfage in New York City. It is these things which have inspired the West with the desire o avoid sending what they produce to New York City whenever it is possible to do so.

CRIME AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

Mr. M. F. Horine, the author of a comnunication in Monday's TRIBUNE on Responsibility and Punishment," does not understand the subject. He has reason to set up the doctrine that responsibility is one of the most pernicious words in the language; his argument, the general opinion of his good sense would not be complimentary. t is more charitable, however, and probably nore just, to assume that a smattering of nformation has brought him to err. How slight his information is, and how inaccurat his conclusions are, may be perceived from fore the Midland Institute at Birmingham. Mr. Horine quotes Prof. Tyndall as having said: "My intellectual and physical text ares are woven for me, not by me. Proesses in the conduct or regulation of which I had no share have made me what I am. This quotation is a reflection not only upon the intelligence of Mr. Horine but upon his integrity; for, if he has read Prof. TYNDALL's lecture at all, he must know that contains, in addition to the sentences riven, the strongest possible contradiction of his premises and conclusion. The words of the Professor are:

We are confronted with the question of moral responsibility, which it is desirable to meet in its udest form and in the most uncompromising way.

"If," says the robber, the ravisher, or the murerer. "I act because I must act, what right hav you to hold me responsible for my deeds?" The reply is, "The right of society to protect itself reply is, "The right of society to protect itself against agressive and injurious forces, whether they be bond or free, forces of Nature or forces of man." "Then," retorts the criminal, "you punish me for what I cannot help." "Granted," says society, "but had you known that the treadmill or the gallows was certainly in store for you, you might have 'helped." Let us reason the metical you might have 'helped.'" Let us reason the matter rully and frankly out. We entertain no malice or hatrid against you, but simply, with a view to vil action in our midst. You, who have behaved as a wild beast, we claim the right to cage or kill as we should a wild beast. The public safety is a natter of more importance than the very limit chance of your moral renovation, while the knowledge that you have been hanged by the neck may furnish to others about to do as you have done the orecise motive which will hold them back. If your only others, but yourself, may profit by the punish ment which we inflict. On the homely principle that "A burnt child dreads the fire," it will make you think twice before venturing on a repetition of your crime. Observe, finally, the consisten our conduct. You offend, because you c help offending, to the public detriment. punish, because we cannot help punishing, for the

This is a complete justification of pun shment for crime. We are indebted to Mr. Horing for having innocently directed public attention to it afresh. He owed this compensation for the mischief he attempted

The question of Responsibility and Pun ishment can be argued on higher grounds than those which Prof. TYNDALL occupies in the Birmingham lecture. Because man is a creature of circumstances, whose "mental processes are woven for him" by exterior auses, it is the duty of good men, for their own protection and the common benefit, to act as efficient agents upon the minds of others. The mental processes that are woven for men are produced largely by other men. They should be produced, as far as possible, by the best classes in the munity, and these classes are represe the Deity, does not relieve man from respon-sibility. He always has rested, and always sibility. will rest, under the obligation, which is the condition of race-existence, to respect the

rights of others, and to see that these right are respected. In order to fulfill this d by every consideration of justice to deter those who have infringed private or public rights from persevering in their wrong conduct. Since individuals cannot safely and swiftly make deterrent impress the minds of wrong-doers, this work is mitted to society, which is merely anothe name for the consensus of the opinion which is entertained by the best men. Society knows no other way of exercis ing the needed influence upon the minds of bad men than by punishing them, graduat the punishment, so far as imperfect hun knowledge will permit, to the enormity the offense. When bad men think are impelled to do wrong, society is impelled to punish them for it. Society thus constitutes itself a part of the "environment" of criminals, and exerts upon their minds an influence which is equal to their wrong impulses and opposite in direction. It adminsters an antidote, more or less severe, to the poison which has been introduced into the noral nature, and it works a cure, more or less heroic. The bad logic which has been wrapped

round this subject by sentimentalists like Mr. Hobine would be corrected if they could be made to understand that criminals are not punished primarily for their own good but for the good of others. As TYNDALL says, in the lecture already referred to, "The public safety is a matter of more importance than the very limited chance of their reno vation." Reformation may properly be made an incident of a punitive system, but it can never be anything more than an incident. The great and fundamental instinct of self-preservation, which justifies the individual in taking the life of another to save his own, likewise justifies society in taking life, if need be, to protect itself. The issue is obscured by Mr. Horing's attempt to give metaphysical definition of "respon ty." Quibbling about words will not advance knowledge of the subject. Particularly this the case when the quibbler is so poorly equipped as Mr. Horne, who propor loctrine that responsibility is always from the superior to the inferior, from Gop to man, and rom strong men to weak men. This theory excludes the etymological meaning of the word, which involves the idea of mutual reation. There can be no such thing as onesided responsibility. Obligation cannot re side solely in one person. It must have a correlative as the condition of its existence.

If criminals cannot escape the fate which nakes them what they are, neither can they escape the consequences of their crimes enacted by society, and society cannot avoid inflicting those consequences. This is the theory and the intention of the law. Unfortunately it is too often invalidated by senimentalists like Mr. HORINE, who get into the courts, on the juries, in the attorneys' office and on the Bench, and prevent the course of ustice. Sometimes they go higher, and in executive chairs pardon the criminals who have been convicted and sent to prison for the common good. With the recent experience that Illinois has had in the wholesale pardoning of murderers and other desperat riminals by the late Governor, we are not disposed to view with patience the argumen for imprisonment in place of capital punish ment. We hold that the men who ar agitating, like Mr. HORINE, for the abolition of punishment for crime, are enemies of the public good.

A few days ago SAM TILDEN entered int onversation with a friend in front of the New York Heraid office, and that paper affords an outline of the talk. Mr. TILDEN appears to have adhered to his original proposition that the Republican party is going to the devil, and ntleman is cunno fanaticism of the Republican party," and that "three years from now he will have no more support than a corporal's guard," though th apport ordinarily relied upon by a corporal's guard is not definitely fixed in the interview. ore than this, Mr. HAYES has alienated both Republicans and Democrats, while the South him forward in his work of reconciliation," will not stand by him, but will "support none but s "blue-blooded Democrat (like Mr. TILDEN) that will represent them." The Southern trip was 'all humbug," for "it can't be that thes Southern Democrats will accept an Admi ion which they must know is founded on frau and which is Republican in spite of everything (probably meaning the bar'l). When asked if he purposed prosecuting his right to the Presi iential chair, he replied that he did, though, a he failed to specify the time within which he proposes to inaugurate his demonstration, the notion is that he will wait until 1880 After a long tirade, which shows that his mem ory is unimpaired and that he still recollects the salient points of his speeches for the last year, he suddenly discovered that some 500 persons had congregated and were listening with ever nanifestation of pity to what he said, where upon he sloped incontinently,—"went like shot," as the *Herald* observes. This interview is of great importance at this juncture, for it shows that Mr. TILDEN is still an inhabitant of

Temperance reformers who incline to the opinion that any means are justifiable in wean-ing a man from the whisky-bottle and beer-keg will be considerably set back by the discovery of Mrs. Duryea, of Brooklyn, that there is one way, at least, which the law frowns upon. Mrs. DURYEA (childless) had habituated herself to the contemplation of Mr. DURYBA in every stage of drunkenness, until she concluded that he neasures must be adopted to break his love for his idols. Procuring a baby, she went to bed and held it up before his delighted gaze as his offspring, hoping to win his affections therefor. But the scheme appears to have been disastrous in a variety of respects. First, Mr. DURYEA entered upon a celebration of the vent lasting two weeks, during which he eached phenomenal conditions of intoxication; and second, his relatives, with an eye to his roperty, had his wife arrested for palming of he spurious baby as his son and heir. An explanation relieved her of her criminal liability out Mr. DURYEA, delighted with the idea the inguish between a two-months-old infant, and

"I'm a Republican at heart, but I must vote ith the Democrats to keep out of the Pentenary!" says United States Senator PATTERSON. We know nothing more base than this in the bistory of Congress, except the act of the Democrats who made the infamous bargain with the villain, promising him immunity from punishment for felony as the price of his vote betraying his party. Congressman Smalls, of the same State, a full-blooded negro, guilty of no worse offense, returned to South Carolina and stood his trial like a man, was found guilty by a jury of negroes and whites, and has been sentenced to three years' confinement at hard labor in the Penitentiary. He stands be-fore the world in infinitely more honorable a light than the white felon who has betrayed his party to keep his worthless self out of the

A horrible state of affairs is revealed by th orgue-keepers of New York, who relate in-ances of selfishness and inhumanity scarcely be credited in this age of civilization. They say that it is not an uncommon circumstance for people in the higher social walks of life to leave their dead to burial at the public expense.

their refusal to bury the remains will be pub-lished, and when informed that there is no iss to compel them to inter the bodies, they turn with every evidence of satisfaction from the some and expensive task. The New York save says that the wealthy proprietor of set stores sent his infant child to the more stores sent his infant child to the morgue for burial, while a man receiving a large salary sent his sick son to the Charity Hospital and refused to bury him when informed of his death. Ser-eral other equally heartless instances are itsed, among them the action of Dr. Lisras, whose wife committed suicide in a fit of insanity, "She has cost me \$350 since she became crasy, and I will spend. and I will spend no more money on her." was his soulless response when her death was reported; and to insure his escape from an obvious duty, he swore he was too poor to tr funeral expenses, notwithstanding the fact that he lives in grand style on Fifth avenue. Social relations, as well as natural affection, in New York appear to be based on the small surface of the almighty dollar.

A searcher after truth, who has been all broken up by Joseph Cook's question, "Does death end all?" proposes a novel settlement of the interrogatory in the following letter to the

I write to offer myself as a sacrifice in the interest of truth, progress, and enlightenment otherwise Atheism. I will not make this sacrific contential progress, and enlightenment otherwise Atheism. I will not make this sacrition unless you assure me that by allowing my brain is be cut out, while living, I will be solving to learned thinkers, now in douot, that perplaring little comundrum, "Does death end all?" If so, then I offer myself for this purpose, conditioning merely that I be drugged. So I am not sure whether the fallillment of that offer will be of little or great importance; if little, why, I will reconsider the offer; if great, then I desire the strendance of Tyndall or Huxler, Dr. Drays, R. G. Ingersoll, Dr. Brown, of Binghamton, the Brooklyn Eagle's (objection to Cook's theory) correspondent G., yourself, the Rev. Journ Cook, and other leading scientists. Also that the operation be performed in some large city, where such men are plenty—not in such a little faith-bilinded, superstitions, priest-ridden, stand-still lishing the negative to the question, "Does in

lishing the negative to the question, "Does in-sanity presuppose the existence of brains?" it is questionable if the scientists will consent to is questionable if the scientists sacrifice him on the other point.

Diphtheria has become unusually viru in New England, killing off great no

in New England, killing off great numbers of people. The Boston Post says:

The prevalence of diphtheris brings out man new facts in connection with the origin and spread of this dreaded malady. A New Haven paper say it was introduced into that part of the country about twenty-five years ago in an exceedingly virulent form by the exhumation of similar with the work of the wor

eyes of the country if it does not expel the in dicted carpet-bag scoundrel PATTERSON, and send him back to South Carolina for trial and incarceration in the Penitentiary.

If PATTERSON has no better defense to the indictments against him than he presented for selling out, the sale, if it saves him from the Penitentiary, was clearly justifiable.

PATTERSON's descent from the Senate to the Penitentiary is not so remarkable when we re flect upon his fall from a newspaper rep

PERSONAL

Mr. W. W. Story's lecture in New York was a disappointment to those who heard it.

Ceramics came out strong among the welding gifts at the Vanderbilt-Twombley wedding. The Empress Eugenie declares that the

Queen Victoria contributed \$1,250 to the Indian Famine Relief Fund, and Lady B Contts \$5,000.

lone was responsible for the last war with Ga

Charles O'Conor walks the streets in a wallow-tail cost, and wears his tall hat on the Victor Hugo refused to receive a visit from

Monarchists in Paris. The Rev. T. Keble writes to the Athenaus that he has the only complete autograph copy

the "Christian Year." Mrs. Louis J: Jennings, who before her marriage was Miss Madeline Henriques, his pre-sented her husband with seven daughters within eight years.

Dr. Holland is a tall man, with black hair and mustache, and dark complexion. There is a spring in his step, and he doesn't look over 40 Mr. Farjeon, Joe Jafferson's son-in-law

has expressed his determination to write a book of American notes, for which he has already begun to Caroline S. Brooks, the butter-wome gives exhibitions of her skill in public. She sires to raise funds in this manner to enabl

to work in marble. The Boston Gazette says: "We are glad alowly improving, "—the meaning of which lies in the emphasis of it.

Mrs. Gen. Sherman has written an strong letter on the subject of round-dancing. She objects to it on moral grounds, and uses rather violent language in support of her views. Dion Boucicsult has a general air "don't care" about him when he walks

streets. He stoops and slouches along with his head near the ground. He has eyes like cut steel, and a gray mustache and goatee cropped close to the skin. The Empress Josephine's mansion of Mal maison has been sold by the State for 600,000f. to M. Gautier, the agent, it is rumored, of a foreign personage. Another celebrated mansios, the Hotel de Monaco, in the Rue de Varenne, built in

the seventeenth century by Cortonne for Montmorency, and occupied by Grimald.
of Monaco. by Princess Adelnide of Octon by Gen. Cavaignac during his Pres ported to have just been presented l of Galliera to the Comte de Paris. The malarial fever of which Prince Albert died, and which subsequently attacked the Prince of Wales, and still later the young Prince Prince of Wales, and still later the young Prince Albert Victor, was induced, it appears, by the poisoned ground on which Mariborough House is built. The condition of the basement of the house was hideous, and it is remembered that a convent and hospital stood on the spot long ago, and the Prince and Princess of Wales and their children have been inhaling the rank poison from the ancient cesspools and a grave-yard where persons were buried who had dued of infections diseases, argumanted with all the modern improvements.

Mr. H. J. K. Marston, B. A., a blind gen tleman, has obtained a Fellowship in the sity of Durham. Mr. Marston's blindness him at an early age, when he was preparis him at an early age, when he was preparing ter Eton School, and his prospects seemed to But the opening of the Blind College, Word offered the opportunity which he sought. E been prepared there he entered Durham Unit, where, persevering in the face of many odifficalties, he gained a scholarship at on and subsequently the University Classical a Newby Scholarships, and the Helienistic prize, obtaining a first class in both his exitions for the degree of B.A. Mr. Marston Second Master in the Blind College, Worces

The late Marshal Wrangel was a c character—a harsh spirit, with a sort of coarse humor. He was a native of Statim, in 1848, his family lived. Simultaneous the troubles in Berlin occurred also an of in Statim. The populace seized, amon hostages for Wrangel's good conduct in Berown wife, and notified him that if he entitled him His work was done without hesitation with enthusiasm, and no one dared to of his imperiled spouse. Some days

CLARA A Touching Con Queen of t

She Has Great Af

-Wno Told

Mr. Crosby Cannot THE TRIBUNE is de

CLARA quarrel exists betwee Louise Cary, but the ber interview that m "Quarrel! why, the Quarrel!!" broke we have just been ta

ant girl she makes—"
"It isn't a quarre
kosch, "it is only—
"Why, my dear b don't you really, up-Keilogg; "we never"Of course not,"
again; "you never he
my dear. Why, sir, a
and a contrait was f than between a tenor drum and a coronet. rel is most ridiculo

rel is most ridiculous
"And that is what
suggested the inter
some statements of
straightened out, you
miss Cary says, 'I do
retainers might be a
in particular.' Now
Crosby in what pa
proved?" proved?"

"Oh! my dear fell dear boy, you know thing for me to say, you know. I don't, h"But, Mr. Crosby think he is equal to kind of rumor which me.' Is that true?"

"No, my dear boy

"But answer the yourself equal to an "No, I don't. I'm to it, my dear boy; "Miss Kelloggonly

one is her mother are you know? Some her mothers her com know all the facts, know, actually her is dear fellow. I am no the agent. Put the dont't you know! around I manage, fellow." fellow."
"Sue says the res
ed was because Mis
there, while she was
"Why, my dear
never there before.
She doesn't tell the
been there, don't yo

You wait, Miss K that." "How was that, interviewer.
"Why, she comp
warm, and what did
the back platform
Worse than that, al it got so cold that and put my wraps wonder she took o

"It may have "It may have bee and she ought to ta "Dido't any one her incautiousness." Couldn't, dear I gallant, you know." Yes, sir," remains that is the way she three nights and I miss Kellogg sang." I sang for her," sang for her and for dick."

"How was 17 which she says y down in, because yo "I don't want to fact, we are too what she says is fa what she says is fall eighty or ninety tin was written—"
"That's so," corr
"—— and she had ing it with others w that is how it was."
"Then she broke "Certainly. Is a din't."
"Did you get me

"Certainly. I she didn't."
"Did you get me "Not I. I held angry, and to soo ence would never That's all there was "Then she was miss troubles her. You Strakosch. It was River's and 'Com what's the matter. "Yes, but Miss you should sing the pick out what his "But," contin thought they belo taken six of my so songs! Why, whe benind the scenes.

benind the scenes

Gor

Mr. Behrens told gave me h—! Ther. It would courtesy if she has she teok my six, I

"Then the quarsked the intervie
"There is no as good friends a about that, and I about the cadenza up what she is re
"For God's sak ejaculated Mr. Souarrel I should "But there can Mrs. Kellogz, "takes two to fight "Oh' but my "what troubles!

It's THE PAI

"Mr. Crosby, o was the star in O "Why, dear ok "Why, dear ole house was crowde out that Cary wake a dollar out, dollar. Don't the Now, 1'll tell you know what kind can was the kind of the house of the kind of the house of

some member of the family leath, they frequently sak if ry the remains will be pub-formed that there is no law inter the bodies, they turn of antistaction to inter the bodies, they turn of satisfaction from the irkstask. The New York Tribrealthy proprietor of several nt child to the morque for receiving a large salary sent charity Hospital and refused informed of his death. Severaltess instances are died, etion of Dr. Lister, whose uicide in a fit of insanity, 350 since she became crazy, more money on her. was more money on her." was e when her death was reportwas too poor to incur the inding the fact the otwithstanding the fact that yle on Fifth avenue. Social a natural affection, in New

truth, who has been all PH COOK'S question, "Does poses a novel settlement of the following letter to the

pased on the small surface of

self as a sacrifice in the interogress, and enlightenment.
I will not make this sacrifice
e that by allowing my brain to
living. I will be solving to
living, I will be solving to
living. I will be solving to
one death end ali?" If so,
for this parpose, conditioning
drugged. So I am not sure
ent of that offer will be of little
; if little, wny. I will reconcent then I desire the attendHUXLEY, Dr. DRAPER, R. G.
ROWN, of Binghammon, the
(objection to Cook's theory)
yourself, the Rev. Joseph
ding scientists. Also that the
ned in some large city, where
ty—not in such a little faithms, priest-ridden, stand-still

n is daily practically estabto the question, "Does in-the existence of brains?" it the scientists will consent to other point.

become unusually virulent n Post says:

in Poet says:

if diphtheria brings out many
ion with the origin and spread
dy. A New Haven paper says
to that part of the country
years ago in an exceedingly
the exhumation of sumains in
y all who were exposed to the
graves died in spite of all
p save them. The poison that
do ther receptacles of refuse
if less violent, manner, and
ation has its extreme imported by these facts. nake fiself infamous in the

scoundrel Patterson, and outh Carolina for trial and

him than he presented for ale, if it saves him from the ent from the Senate to the so remarkable when we re-om a newspaper reporter to

RSONAL.

y's lecture in New York to those who heard it. out strong among the wed-derbilt-Twombley wedding. Engenie declares that she e for the last war with Ger-

nd wears his tall hat on the sed to receive a visit fro

elief Fund, and Lady Burdett

le writes to the Athenaum Jennings, who before her Madeline Henriques, has pre-with seven daughters within

e Jefferson's son-in-law,

ermination to write a book of hich he has already begun to

ks, the butter-woman, n

tall man, with black hair ark complexion. There is a and he doesn't look over 40

er skill in public. She dette says: "We are glad h of Mr. Samuel Bowles is he meaning of which lies in

can has written another bject of round-dancing. She il grounds, and uses rather sport of her views.

has a general air of him when he walks the and slouches along with his He has eyes like cut steel, and goatee cropped close to

ephine's mansion of Mal-by the State for 600, 000f. to b, it is rumored, of a foreign celebrated mansion, the ner by Cortonne for Marshall cupied by Grimaid, Prince ess Adelaide of Ocleans, and ring his Presidency, is re-en presented by the Duchess to de Paris. r of which Prince Albert

ubsequently attacked the still later the young Prince duced, it appears, by the hich Marlborough House is of the basement of the house remembered that a convent the spot long ago, and the few was a surprise of the long ago, and the few ago, and

CLARA AND ANNIE.

Touching Confidences by the Queen of the Sopranos.

the Has Great Affection for Miss Cary -Who Told an Awful Fib.

thinks Most Highly of Miss Cary-Whose Conduct Was Simply Outrageous.

fr. Crosby Cannot Understand Why He Should Be Called a Retainer.

CLARA LOUISE. THE TRIBUNE is delighted to learn that no

quarrel exists between yourself and Miss Annie Louise Cary, but there are some statements in her interview that may perhaps have another "Quarrel! why, there is no—"
"Quarrel!!" broke in Mrs. Kellogg, "why,

we have just been talking about what a pleasant girl she is, and how much fun she "It isn't a quarrel," interrupted Mr. Stra-"Why, my dear boy, don't you know now

don't you really, upon my word, you see, my dear fellow—" suggested Charley Crosby. "We never had a quarrel," continued Miss Keilogg; "we never—"
"Of course not," chimed in Mrs. Kellogg orain: "you never had a quarrel with any one. my dear. Why, sir, a quarrel between a soprano and a contralto was never heard of, any mor

than between a tenor and a baritone, or a bass

drum and a coronet. Why, the idea of a quar-rel is most ridiculously impalpable."

"And that is what delights THE TRIBUNE," suggested the interviewer. "But there are straightened out, you know. As, for instance, miss Cary says, 'I don't hesitate to say that her retainers might be greatly improved,—Crosby in particular.' Now, I would like to ask Mr.

"Oh! my dear fellow," said Mr. Crosby, "my

"Oh! my dear fellow," said Mr. Crosby, "my dear boy, you know it isn't the proper sort of thing for me to say, you know. I don't really, you know, I don't, honestly." *

"But, Mr. Crosby, she continues, saying, 'I think he is equal to the setting afloat of any wind of rumor which he imagined might injure me.' Is that true!"

"But answer the question; do you consider yourself equal to anything of the kind?" "No, I don't. I'm not. I never was equal to it, my dear boy; never was, never will be. I don't propose to be. I don't want to. By the 'RETAINERS!'

"afies Kelloggonly has two of that sort of thing; one is her mother and the other her maid, don't you know! Some people would prefer to call her mother, her companion; but I am posted, I know alt the facts, and she is her mother, you know, actually her mother! Now I am not, my dear fellow, I am not a retainer; I am not even the agent. Put that in. Call me the manager, don't! you know! 'Cause when Max ain't around I manage the business. Put me down insiness manager, will you! That's a dear fellow."

"She says the reason Omaha was disappointed was because Miss Kellogg had been known there, while she was a stranger."

"Why, my dear old chap, Miss Kellogg was never there before. Miss Cary is all wrong. She doesn't tell the fact. Neither of them had been there, don't you see? And then about THAT SLEEPING CAR!

You wait, Miss Kellogg will tell you about that."

"How was that, Miss Kellogg?" asked the "How was that, Miss Kellogg!" asked the interviewer.

"Why, she complained that the car was too warm, and what did she do? She went out on the back platform and sat on a camp-stool. Worse than that, she left the doors open, and it got so cold that I had to pull my dress up and put my wraps on. She did actually. No wonder she took cold. Why, I had to have a curtain put up so as to keep from freezing. We had just left the equable climate of California, and were coming over the mountains where it was real cold. And would you believe it? She sient all that night with her ventilator opened. She did."

wasn't the car too warm for her?"

"It may have been, but I take care of myself, and she ought to take care of herself."

"Didn't any one remonstrate with her against her incautiousness!"

"Couldn't, dear boy, it wouldn't have been gallant, you know."

"Yes, sir," remerked Mr. Strakosch, "and that is the way she caught cold, and she missed three nights and I had to pay her all the same. Miss Kellogg sang—"

"I sang our her," explained Miss Kellogg, "I sang for her and for myself, too, while she was tele."

"How was it about this cadenza which she says you sang all wrong or broke down in, because you would not rehearse?"
"I don't want to quarrel with Miss Cary; in fact, we are too good friends to quarrel, but what she says is false. I had sung that cadenza eighty or ninety times, and always sang it as it was written—"

was written—"
"That's so," corroborated Mr. Strakosch.
"— and she had been in the habit of singing it with others who sang it differently, and that is how it was."
"Then she broke down?"
"Certainly. I sang it as it was written, and she didn't."
"Did you get med?"

"Certainly. I sang it as it was written, and she didn't."

"Did you get mad?"

"Not l. I held my temper, but she got angry, and to soothe ber I said that the audience would never know that she had failed. That's all there was to it."

"Then she was angry and you were not?"

"I had no reason to be angry. I was right and she was mistaken. But that is not what troubles her. You know what it was, Mr. Strakosch. It was because I sang the "Swanee River' and 'Comin' thro' the Rye.' That's what's the matter."

"Yes, but Miss Louise, you know I told you you should sing those songs. Can't a manager pick out what his artists shall sing!"

"But," continued Miss Kellogg, "she thought they belonged to her, and yet she had taken six of my sougs! Think of it, six of my sougs! Think of it, six of my sougs! Why, when I sang those two, she was beeind the scenes, and

taken six of my songs! Think of it, six of my songs! Why, when I sang those two, she was behind the scenes, and oor VERY ANGEY.

Mr. Behrens told me afterwards, said he, 'She gave me h—l.' Those songs didn't belong to her. It would only have been professional courtesy if she had let mine alone, but when she took my six, I had a right to her two."

"Then the quarrel is based on that, is it?" saked the interviewer.

"There is no quarrel, I tell you. We are as good friends as can be. She is only mad about that, and I don't care. She just tells about the cadenza because she wants to cover up what she is really angry about.?"

"For God's sake don't break up fny troupe!" ejaculated Mr. Strakosch. "If there was a quarrel I should lose the whole season."

"But there can't be a quarrel," interpolated Mrs. Kellogy, "Clara won't quarrel, and it takes two to fight."

"Off but my God!" said Mr. Strakosch, "what troubles! If they don't agree, where

"what troubles! If they don't agree, where

If

It's THE PAPERS THAT RUIN A MAN."

"Mr. Crosby, do you consider that Miss Cary
was the star in Omaha!"

"Why, dear old chap, just look at it. The
house was crowded, and when the people found
out that Cary was not to appear, they didn't
take a dollar out, not a dollar, dear boy, not a
dollar. Don't that show who was the Iavorite!
Now, I'll tell you another thing. Yoh ought to
know what kind of a man I am, and then you'll
know me better. Now, in San Francisco, when
Kellogg and Cary appeared together, we had, in
round numbers, \$2,300 in the house, but when
Cary and Di Murska appeared we only had \$700.
Don't that show who is the star? You're a man
and I'm a man, and—"

"Do you remember the circumstance of which
he speaks, Miss Kellogg!"

"Say, what is that man prying into our busiareas for?" asked Mrs. Kellogg. "What right
have the papers got to effervesce among our
affairs! Put that in, young man; put that in
your paper, will you?"

"Hush-b-l Mamma is not feeling well," explained Miss Kellogg, "and you must not pay
any attention to her."

"But I want it put in the papers, I want it
in, i insist on it emblematically," persisted Mrs.
Kellogg.

"Will now, that's how it was," chimed in

Kellogg.
"Well now, that's how it was," chimed in Mr. Strakosch. "There were \$2,200 in the bouse when they sang together, and only \$625 when Cary sang with Di Murska."
"Then you consider Miss Kellogg the star, and not Miss Cary!"
"Charma." Of course."

"How do you all stand toward Miss Cary?"

Chorus—
"PLEASANTLY, WE ALL ADMIRE HER."
"And the friendliest feeling exists?"
Chorus—"The friendliest."
"Say, dear boy, do you know that was an untind attack Miss Cary made upon me? Awfully inkinds don't you know. See me write a letter to her now, and, by Jove. I'll send it, too."

AND HE INDIFED THE FOLLOWING NOTE:

AND HE MAILED IT.

AND HE MAILED IT.

AND HE INDITED THE FOLLOWING NOTE:

CHICAGO, NOV. 27-MISS CARE: I find an interview between yourself and a Tribune reporter in this morning's Tribunus, a portion of which is devoted to your hum he servant. I roget that an article so unkind as well as unjust from you should have appeared in type to-day. Truly yours.

CHARLES A. CROSET,

Treasurer Kellogy-Cary Combination.

"Now, see me mail it. You don't know me yet, and you might think I wouldn't mail it; just watch me now."

AND HE MAILED IT.

just watch me now."

"I have done everything in the world for Miss Cary," said Mr. Strakosch, in conclusion.

"When she wanted a compartment in a car I paid for it.—\$12. Yes, \$12. Think of it, \$12. I paid right out. Now do this thing up in good shape. I don't want a row. There ain't any row. I can't have a row. Fix it up in style, won't you, and see me when I come back."

"Say, dear boy, don't put it down agent. You're a man and I'm a man; put it down business man...."

MAX.

ICH WEISS GAR NICHTS. "And what do you know about the story of quarrel between Kellogg and Cary, Mr. Strakosch?" said the reporter to the great impres-sario as he stood in front of the Palmer House

counter inquiring for his mail.

"Vat do I know? Vy, my dear sir, I know notting at all about it. It's just dese newspapers vich have get up de story to break up my magnificent troupe. Mees Kellogg and Mees Cary quarrel! Ah, it is preposterous. Vy dey quarrel? Von is a soprano, and von is a con-traito. Each is superb in her sphere,—unexcelled,—and vy should dev quarrel?"
"Ah, no, my dear sir," he added, with that

"Ah, no, my dear sir," he added, with that inimitable shrug, and with his voice raised to what would be the equivalent of A above the staff, "dere's notting in it. It is all von grand mistake. Vv, it's like dis way: dere can be no jealousy between fife and drum, basso and tenor, Strakosch and Bismarck, soprano and alto. Dey do different things, but each is good in itself. Dey have different spheres, and each is best in his or her place."

"What about that little difference of opinion in San Francisco? Anything in that?"

There was another shrug, another elevation

In San Francisco? Anything in that?"

There was another shrug, another elevation of the eyebrows, another lifting of the voice, as the quick, nervous, voluble manager replied:

"AH, DERE WAS NOTING OF DAT.

I vas on de stage and I beard notting at all. Vy, maybe von sars, ven dev zet through the duett, 'You sang dut wrong,' and de other says, 'I sang dat right.' Now, who is to judge vich vas right in a duett vich vas sung tree months ago?"

And as Max put the conundrum he stood off

"Ah, it is all von grand mistake. Dere is "Ah, it is all von grand mistake. Dere is perfect harmony in my troupe, and it is depress wich is trying to make de people believe dere is a quarrel and so break up de troupe. It vould be fery disastrous to me now if such should be de result. All my engagements for de season are made for dese two ladies to appear together, and I vould be in a fery bad fix, as you can see, if dese papers would break up de combination. Oh, no, it should not be."

The reporter assured the proprietor of the inmitable shrug that The Taibunk had no desire to break him up, or do anything of that sort, but that it was merely investigating the story started by certain Omaha papers solely with a desire for news.

ed by certain Omaha papers solely with a desire for news.

"Vell, my young friend," was the reply, "I vish you vould let dis matter drop by saying dere is no quarrel between dese two estimable ladies, and dat dere is perfect harmony in de whole troupe. You must excuse me now, for I must dine and go to de concert."

And the great impressario betook himself to his 5 o'clock dinner.

"I WAS NEVER MORE SURPRISED IN MY LIFE, my dear fellow, than I was this morning," said Charley Crosby, the treasurer of the Kellogg-Cary combination, to one of THE TRIBUNE staff who called upon him at the Palmer House yesterday noon to learn what he knew about the alleged mid between the two ladies of that troupe, as well as what in the world Miss Cary had against him that she should allude to him as a "retainer," and leave the impression that he had been trying to create dissensions between the great soprano and the favorite contralto "I was never more surprised," he continued, than when I read in your paper this morning Miss Cary's unjust and unkind remarks about your humble servant. When I went to the cigar-stand to get my paper, the boy greeted me with this strange remark: 'I see they're givin' you a devil of a racket, Mr. Crosby,'-yes, he used the word racket. I'm very positive of that. 'A fucket,' thought I; 'Oh! they've been going for me on general principles.' Well, I opened the paper, looked through its coldinas so fraught with inlooked through its columns so—traught with in-terest to a palpitating, news-loving world, and there, on the eighth page, I saw something that struck my eye. It might be what I was after. I read on, and, in the course of my reading, I came across these sentences, purporting to emanate from Miss Cary's lips: 'I don'thesi-tate to say that her getainers might be greatly improved.—

tate to say that her retainers might be greatly improved.—

CROSBY IN PARTICULAR.

I think he is coual to the setting afloat of any kind of rumor which he imagined might injure me. I have no doubt that he or some other retainer started this story in Omaha, thinking to create an unfavorable impression against me in the public mind. 'Crosby in particular, said I. 'What the devil has Crosby in particular done to offend Miss Cary?' Why, my dear fellow, don't you see that it is for my interest, as treasurer of this troupe, as manager for Miss Keilogg and Mr. Strakosch, to see that harmony prevails!'

treasurer of this troupe, as manager for Miss Keilogg and Mr. Strakosch, to see that harmony prevails? "

"It would certainly seem so," said the reporter. "But has there never been, nay, is there not at this moment, an unfriendiffess, a break-up of harmony, so to speak, a quarrel, in short, between the two queens of song?"

"There is no quarrel between them, nor has there ever been any, so far as I know of.

THAT LITTLE MIFF IN SAN FRANCISCO which Miss Cary speaks of is something entirely new to me. According to her own statement, it amounted to nothing, and there was never any trouble between them whatever. Miss Cary and I have always treated one another as friends, and this is the first instance where anything has occurred that would seem to indicate that she does not look upon me as such. I regard Miss Kellogg and Miss Cary as the two leading vocalists in this country, one as a soprano and the other as a contraito. It is preposterous to suppose there can be any rivalry between them, any cause of difference, as regards their voices. Each is supreme in her line, and there can be no ill-feeling on that score."

"But how do you account for the uncomplimentary way in which she alludes to you?"

"That's what puzzles me. I give t up. I can't account for it. In all my business connection with the troupe—in looking after transportation, hotels, etc.—I have always cared for Miss Cary as well as for any other members of the troupe. Whatever I have ever said to her or of her has been said in all kindness. I am at a loss to account for her unkind attack upon me. During the day I shall have occasion to send her a note on business connected with the concerts, and in it I shall acquaint her with the fact that I have seen her remarks concerning me, and that I regard myself as the victim of An Unkind, Unjust, Ungrounded."

"What about that failure to notify the Omaha people that Miss Cary was sick at Denver, and

there. Before Mim Cary took her cold the bills, posters, etc., had all been printed and spread broadcast over the country around, and the first that Mr. Strakosch knew of the cold was the day of the coursert. Well, it was too late to do anything then but change the programme, and make the best showing we could on such short notice. In changing the programme, there was make the best showing we could on such short notice. In changing the programme, there was a failure—a natural oversight in the midst of so much hurry—to insert a paragraph to the effect that people who so desired could have their money refunded at the box-office. It wasn't inserted, I say, but there was really no need of it, for everybody knows that it is the American citizen's privilege to have his money refunded in case of a change in the bill. And everybody out there understood it so. I would gladly have retunded any of our patrons their money at the box-office, but not one of them presented himself."

"Then the criticism of the management come wholly from the Omaha papers, and not from the audience?"

"I didn't hear or the sea sealther group less than the surpresented in the seal of the management come wholly from the Omaha papers, and not from the audience?"

wholly from the Omaha papers, and not from the andience?"

"I didn't hear or see a solitary grumbler. Everybody seemed well pleased. I notice a statement in your paper—a reflex of the statement of the Omaha paper—that Miss Cary had never appeared there, while Miss Kellogg had, and that the people were therefore more anxious to hear Miss Cary, a stranger, than Miss Kellogg, who was not a new favorite.

hear Miss Cary, a stranger, than Miss Kellogg, who was not a new favorite.

THE TRUTH IS

that neither of them had ever appeared there, and the desire to hear one was of course just as great as the desire to hear the other."

"May not the question of salary have had something to do with this story of the quarrel?"

"No, I think not. Miss Cary has no cause to complain on that score, nor has she ever complained. Miss Kellogg, as you may know, is raid a salary proportioned to the size of the house. She is the leading lady of the troupe,—a soprano always is,—and those are the terms of her contract. Miss Cary is paid by the week. When she is sick, her pay goes on as if she were well and sang. When Miss Kellogg is sick, and if the houses suffer in consequence, she of course has to stand the loss. There has never been any complaint on the salary question, and I don't see that it could have given rise to this story about a quarrel."

"What about Miss Kellogg's notions with regard to the

"What about hiss kellogg's notions with regard to the HEATING OF THE PULLMAN CAR, which seem to grieve Miss Cary somewhat?"

"Miss Kellogg, of course, has to protect her voice while traveling from place to place, and in order to do that it is necessary to keep the cars warm, and to see that no uncomfortable air-draughts are allowed to enter. Miss Cary has been known to get up out of a warm car, go out fo the rear end to cool off, and, as a natural result, take cold. Miss Kollogg, by taking care of herself; has kept her voice, and misses no engagements. If the car is too warm for Miss Cary, I see no good reason to prevent her going into another where the air is more to her taste."

her taste."

"Then there was no quarrel, is no quarrel between the ladies, and everything is as calm and peaceful as their own soft voices in one of those lovely duets?"

"Perfect harmony prevails, so far as I know, and I see no reason why it shouldn't continue."

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ADELPHI. "The Danites," Joaquin Miller's play, or, here on Monday evening, and met with a gener here on Monday evening, and met with a generous welcome from the audience, which was a large one, and susceptible of being kindled into a steady glow of admiration. At any rate, the applause was unstituted, and there were repeated demands for the actors to come out at the close of the acts.

"The Danites" is in many respects an effective, highly-colored melodrama, in which we recognize, amid certain pardonable and perhaps

recognize, amid certain pardonable and perhap honest, sincere endeavor to delineate particular phases of wild Western life and character at a particular period of wild Western history. This is a circumstance that it would be well to mind in seeking to estimate the truth of the picture. It presents to our view a group of figures that to civilized eyes may appear gro tesque and exaggerated, because the circumstances which formed such characters have al ready taken on the picturesqueness that belongs to remoteness of place and time. From a dramatic point of view, however, it should really be of little consequence whether the dramatis personse live, move, and have their being in 49 B. C. or A. D. 1849, so long as there is in them touches of nature that make all ages kin. This is a theatrical picture of miner's life in Califorrds in the days of '49. Theatrical, not poetical albeit conceived by a poet, and containing true poetic touches here and there. It is very easy to see that the practical hand of the stage manager has been at work here, remorselessly cut-ting away probably reams of poetical impracticable dialogue and elo quent but superfluous descriptive touches, substituting Rankmisms for Millerisms, and substituting Kankmisus for Millerisms, and pruning the thing down to conform to the conditions of stage effect. The result is that, instead of a play which might have been a literary curiosity, we have a melodrama that people who have no leisure to read will come and see and enjoy. The incidents which make up the drama can be very briefly sketched. The Mormon Danites, bound to avenge the death of Joseph at the hands of one Williams, resolve to exterminate the race of Williams, and the first act opens on the apparent murder of Nancy Will.

at the hands of one Williams, resolve to exterminate the race of Williams, and the first act opens on the apparent murder of Nancy Williams and her brother Georgie. Sandy McGee, a miner, attempts to save them, and makes a narrow escape. The second act introduces us to a mining camp on "The Forks," into which enters one day a gentle schoolma'am, who, magnet like, "draws the rustiest iron of old miners' hearts," and effects a transformation in their character and demeanor. Among them is a boy, Billy Piper, who soon becomes an intimate friend of the schoolma'am, and at the same time excites the envy and ill-will of the whole camp, particularly that of the Parson, so called on account of his swearing propensities, who is in love with "the Widow,"—the name bestowed on the schoolma'am. The Parson's jealousy incites him to make away with Billy, who is presently discovered by the Widow to be a woman, and who turns out subsequently to be none other than Nancy Williams. Mesawhile Sandy McGee becomes enamored of the schoolma'am, proposes, is accepted, and marries. Billy Piper cherishes a hopeless love for Sandy, and this, considering the knowledge on the part of Mrs. McGee as to Billy's sex, and the suspicion of the miners that there is a sly love affair in the case, brings about a pretty strong dramatic situation. Billy is thrust from Sandy's cabin one night, after the there ever been any, so far as I know of.

THAT LITTLE METH SAN FRANCISCO
Which Miss Cary speaks of is something entirely new to me. According to her own statement, it amounted to nothing, and there was never and I have always trated one another as thing has occurred that would seem to indicate that the does not look upon me as such. I regard Miss Kellorg and Miss Cary as the two feating vocalists in this country.

The state of the state o

another evidence of his remarkable versatility in his personation of Sandy McGe, in whom we are presented with a noble type of chivalrons manhood, combined with trastful simplicity and tender affectionateness. Miss Kitty Blanchard as Billy Paper has the part which wins the sympathies of the audience, and consequently the largest share of applause. Her sentimental explosions are delivered with dramatic propriety and effect, and the pathetic lines and situations which fall to her share lose nothing of their effectiveness in her hands. Mr. Louis Aldrich enacts the role of Charles Godfrey, "the Parson," with a rough strength and earnestness that throws the character into bold relief. Miss Dora Goldthwalte gives a natural and graceful picture of the Schoolmistress, and the part assigned to Mr. Vining Bowers exhibited that sterling actor in a very favorable light. As a rule, the characters are clearly and sharply defined, so that it may well be questioned weether the piece could not be made to show to advantage by a much inferior company than the one now assisting Mr. Rankin. "The Danites" will be on the boards all this week.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

'Struck Off" is the title of the comedy which now running at this theatre for a brief season after its prolonged success in New York. It one were disposed to cavil at such insignificant things, one might be inclined to question the appropriateness of the christening, since there is hardly a smell of oil, so to speak, throughout the piece—just as in the case of the "Danites," where there is a great, deal of everything but Avenging Angels. This would be mere faulting, however, and the point is not essential By any other name the drama brought hither by the Williamsons would pass muster just as well. The argument of the play is grounded on pathetic domestic circumstance, common enough a few years ag o, namely, the separation of a father from his family, and their eventual enough a few years ag o, namely, the separation of a father from his family, and their eventual reunion, after many sorrowful tribulations. The playwright has gone to work evidently "in the armor of a pure injent," and he has done several clever things in the way of character painting, or rather in presenting fair opportunity for such artists as Mr. and Mrs. Williamson to do their best. Regarded simply as a play, it is faulty in construction, showing tremendous gaps between the cause and the consequence, and the spectator has to make up his mind, somewhat in the humor of Tristram Shandy, to give the reins of his imagination into the author's hand, and be pleased he knows not why and cares not wherefore. In this spirit any one may witness the Williamsons and their play with pleasure. The scene is in the oil-regions, and the here is a Dutch cobbler, the parent of an interesting shild. He is translated to the seat of war as a substitute, and comes home like an old Rip Van Winkie, after many years, crazed. This is the main incident, but there are, of course, minor ones which go to make up "the plot,"—such as the receipt of a title deed, its concealment, the interference of a vile old villain, who is a kind of hyprocrite one meets with frequently in Dickens' novels; the march to the front, reminding one of an incident in one of the Robertsonian comedies; the return of the crazy father; the climbing up an oil derrick; the fall; the restoration by an amiable surgeon to reason; and his happy return to hearth and home in the nick of time to save the buried title and confound the villain. These incidents are common enough in the eyes of theatre-going people, and the only thing that lends them an uncommon interest is the opportunity they are made to furnish for the display of certain clever faculties possessed by Mr. Williamson and Maggiet Moore, both of whom are endowed with remarkable dramatic faculty. Williamson and hage to the other of mer minstrel and yet not belonging to the order of mer minstrel markable dramatic faculty. Miss Moore has a vein which is peculiarly her own,—mirthul and yet not belonging to the order of mere minstrel art. Her acting is quafat and sympathetic, her voice is sweet, her vocalism good, and her manner full of spontaneous mirth. Her acting as the young German girl is pretty, piquant, and natural. Mr. Williamson plays a part which is a reminiscence of Rip Van Winkle, and of Lear, and of Edgar, and of a common crazy individual whom one may meet any day upon the streets. So far as it goes it is a skillfully acced part, only the character lacks the essentials of a dramatic the character lacks the essentials of a dramatic creation, and is but a pretentious piece of stage effect.

effect.

The scenery painted for the piece is very realistic and very well done. The view of Oil City, with Pittsburg in the distance, must have been recognized, for it was loudly applauded as the curtain rose. The cast includes a number of actors well known to fame here and elsewhere, among whom are J. J. Sullivan, J. S. Feakes, Soi Smith, and others who are not so familiar to Western suddenses.

THE KELLOGG-CARY CONCERT. The concert given last evening at the Taber-nacle by the Kellogg-Cary Combination contain-ed every element of popularity. It was in the first instance a popular audience, about 6,000 people pouring into the huge basement, sitting on hard chairs and shivering, without making audible complaint, though there was nothing to keep them warm but their own enthusiasm, which may account for about 6,000 colds to-day more than there were yesterday. The artists were all popular, and a more than ordinary interest attached to them because they are on their return to the States from California, where they have all made fortunes, and whence bring laurels, harps, crowns, and trunks full of trinkets lavished upon them by the enthusiastic Californians. The programme was a popular one, each artist having his or her show pieces, with which, for many a day, they have stormed and captured audiences, and carried off any number of encores as scalps of song. Programme, artists, and audience being popular, of course encores were popular, and so the audience secured the worth of its money twice over by encoring nearly everything on the programme, even at the expense of prolonging the concert until nearly midnight. The Haydn Orchestra, being in a popular mood, assisted the audience in the prolongation very materially, by taking its tempos as slow as possible and giving tune the go by, and as it had three long numbers, being a leonine share of the programme, it succeeded admirably in that direction. The concert in other particulars was one which does not call for crifteism so much as for pleasant notice. The two magnets of the evening were Miss Kellogg and Miss Carv, and upon each of these divas the audience showered its applause lavishly and impartially. Each one was received with the same degree of enthusiasm. Each had the same numbers with Balte's very dramatic setting of Longfellow's "Excelsior," which they did so finely that they had to repeat a verse or two of it. Then came Cary amid a generous round of applause with her war-horse, the "O don fatale," from "Don Carlos," and back again, bringing with her for an encore her "Mikmadis' Song." Mr. G. Verdi (Italian for Green), a baritone who has never been here before, but who will be welcome every time he comes in the future as an admirable singer, possessing a pleasant and sonorous voice and fine method of singing, next sang Adam's "Chamson de Noel," and was encored, to which he replied with "The Heart Bowed Down" from "The Bohemian Girl." Miss Kellogy had the next number, and, as she emerged from the subterranean Inquiryrooms and tripped down to the front, she was greeted all the way with hearty applause. Her number was the well-known Polacca from "Mignon." As many times as she has sung it here, she has never sang it before with so much freedom, brilliancy, and perfect abandon of vocalization. The encore was very enthusiastic (encores always are), add in reply she sang a simple ballad, the burden of which was the determination of a Lo and audience being popular, of course encores were popular, and so the audience secured the worth of its money twice over by encoring near-

THE LYCEUM BUREAU.

The following appears to indicate that there is wrath in Aurora:

That most contemptible of all business enterprises, the Redpath Lycoum Bureau, Chicago, of which Hathaway & Pond are managers, has played a rascally mean trick on the Aurora Lecture Association. We speak in strong terms because we believe the facts justify the severest condemnation. The fact ans already been noted in these columns that the Strakusch opera company, whose bright, particular stars are the famous soprano, Miss Kellogg, and the equally famous contraite, Miss Cary, and been engaged to

give a concert at Aurora. This was so rare a thing for a town of that size that the Lecture Association had been congratulated heartily and extraordinary efforts had been put forth to advertise the concert, provide excursion trains, etc. The evening of the 27th was assigned for the entertainment, and it was so advertised. But what was the chagrin of the Lecture Association when they were told that the engagement would have to be canceled. A committee immediately went in to Chicago, and the only thing they could do was to get the 28th assigned to them. They thereupon went to work and bought off another company who were advertised for that evening in Aurora, at large expense, and got out new bills, secured new advertising, and sent men out in all directions to set things right. But when they received another telegram from Hathaway & Pond saying that a postponement till the 30th must be made, it was too much, and they telegraphed the Chicago frauds that the contract was "off." The Redpath Lyceum Bureau deserves to be severely let alone. Such conduct ought to run it in the ground, and will if persisted in. The above remarks depend for their justification upon the facts as we glean them from the Daily News of Aurora.

THE RAILROADS.

THE SOUTHWESTERN RATE ASSO-

The meeting of the Managers and General Freight Agents of the roads belonging to the Southwestern Railroad Rate Association, though in continuous session from 10 o'clock in the morning until 9 o'clock in the evening, did not succeed in settling the difficulties from which the pool has been suffering since its reorganization. The principal recalcitrant, the Wabasi Road, was not represented at all, but the General Freight Agents of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, the Missouri, Texas & Pacific, the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf, and one or two other roads, who came in contact with the ar-rangements of the Missouri River pool, west of the Missouri River, were present to listen to propositions looking towards the settlement of the difficulties so far as they were concerne The discussion in regard to the doings of the Wabash was long and animated, during which it was asserted by the representative of the Hannibal & St. Joe and other connecting lines that the managers of the Wabash had signified a willingness to compromise the difficulties. The upshot of the discussion was that a committee was appointed, of which Mr. Hugh Riddle is the Chairman, to see if an arrangement can be made with the managers of the Wabash by which the disastrous competition can be brought to an end. While the pool is not willing to admit the Wabash into the combination, yet it is willing to make some concessions to this road. If the managers of the Wabash remain obstinate and refuse to come to terms, then the pool will go into active competition with this road, and meet its rates from all points. Mr. Stephens, the President of the Hannibal & St. Joe, who was accused of having added the Wabash Road, was not present, but Mr. Courtwright, its General Freight Agent, explained that the road had adhered to the agreement, but it could not be expected that they should cut off all intercourse with the Wabash, which was one of the principal connections, as such action would injure his line immeasurably and bring down upon the Managers the wrath of the Directors and stockholders.

Another matter which engaged the attention of the meeting for some time was the new arrangement made by the Omaha lines of this city with the Union Pacific in regard to the Denver and points beyond was sent over the Southwestern pool lines via Kanasa City and the Kanasa Pacific, but since the completion of the Longmont branch by the Union Pacific, the latter road has arranged with the Omaha pool lines to send the business for Denver and beyond over the Longmont branch via Comment of the Chicago & Alton is suffering correspondingly. While the Denver business for Denver and beyond over the Longmont branch the Kanasa Pacific, but since the completion of the Longmont branch when the Directors and stockholers. The Alton therefore demands that th The discussion in regard to the doings of the Wabash was long and animated, during which

ver business by the Union Pacific, has been cutting rates from all points in Colorado, to the
detrinent of the Chicago roads, which has had
the effect of complicating this matter still
more. The fight of the Kansas Pacific with the
Union Pacific has also brought to the front the
Missouri, Kansas & Texas, the Missouri, Fort
Scott & Gulf, and other roads reaching
points in Colorado, which have also cut rates to
the detriment of the pool. The representatives of these roads were before the pool managers and explained their position. After a tives of these roads were before the pool managers and explained their position. After a full discussion of the difficulties, Messrs. John Crampton, General Agent of the Southwestern Railroad Rate Association, J. A. Hill, General Freight Agent of the Missouri Pacific, and George Olds, General Freight Agent of the Kansas City, St. Joe & Council Bluffs Railroad, were appointed a committee to investigate this matter and report what steps are necessary to adjust the difficulties.

An arrangement was then entered into by which the business from interior points in Ilinois on the lines of the roads belonging to the

nois on the lines of the roads belonging to the Association are put in the pool, and a scale of divisions was made and adopted. Some minor changes in the list of classifica-tions of West-bound business were also made, but the rates on the principal articles remain undisturbed.

THEY ALL DO IT. The New York Tribune reports growing troubles between the Eastern railroads. It states that repeated efforts have been made by the managers of leading Western roads to decide upon an apportionment of cast-bound traffic, similar to the scheme adopted last June by the trunk lines. One of the principal ob jects of the meetings in New York a few weeks ago was to form a pool on east-bound freight, and the question was to be brought up again at a meeting of Western managers in Chicago last week; but it is known that if the matter was discussed nothing was complished. Prominent railroad officials say the scheme is impracticable where there are so many railroads. Meannent railroad officials say the scheme is impracticable where there are so many railroads. Meantime, cutting east-bound freight rates continues. The well known contract with the Millers' Association of St. Louis last summer cost the railroads \$40,000 to caced, seven-twelfths being charged to Wabash and its connections. Similar contracts were made with Northwestern shippers, and have not been canceled. The consequence is that most of the flour from Chicago by rail is brought at 69 cents per barrel, or 30 cents per 100. These contracts do not expire until July, and it is estimated by leading railroad men that 99 per cent of the shipments from the Northwest are made under them. Tobacco and ootton from Louisville and the Southwest are also being brought East considerably less than schedule rates. A prominent grain merchant offered last week to guarantee shipment of 10,000 bushels of grain daily from the West to this city, from Dec. 1 to April 1, at the rate of eight cents per 100 pounds less than the schedule rate prevailing from day to-day. Complaints are made that established rates to the West are not maintained, when each of the trunk lines can secure only its proportion of west-bound freight. "I cannot understand the object of cutting rates," remarked a prominent failroad President, "unless it is the intention to break the June compact at an early day." There is no doubt, however, that freight is being taken West by some lines at less than the tariff rates. Railroad men declare that the Hoosac Tunnel line, a slow freight line from Boston, is carrying freights at less than schedule rates to the West. It is taking much business from the Grand Trunk Railway, while the Grand Trunk is getting all the traffic it can at rates materially below those adopted by other trunk lines.

EXCITED SCALPERS. The scalping fraternity made further efforts yesterday to make arrangements with some of the Eastern passenger agents by which they could continue their traffic; but the railroads are determined to carry out the agreement to the letter, and are redeeming the tickets now in the hands of outside parties as fast as possible. The scalpers are demanding \$18,25 for the second-class tickets now in their hands, as this is the full rate of unlimited tickets. But the limited tickets of this class are only \$16, and therefore some of the roads are unwilling to pay more than this amount. As the scalpers purchased their tickets at \$14 and less, this amount will give them a handsome profit, but they are holding out for the former rate, as this is their last chance to ture an honest dollar. It is understood that the regular rate of second-class tickets will be reduced to \$16 in a day or two, which will force them to dispose of their stock at this rate. The scalping fraternity made further effort

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—At the election to-day for Directors of the Eric Rallway Company, the old Board in favor of the reconstruction scheme and of Receiver Jewett's policy was elected by votes representing over \$6,000,000 worth of stack. Williams, of the opposition, and scatter-

The General Superintendent of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad has instructed the passenger conductors, brakemen, car inspectors, and others to look well to the ventilation of the cars on this line. The ventilators in the ends, frieze, and roof of the passenger-coaches must hereafter be kept open, and should not be closed except by request of passengers, and never should all be closed. If a coach is too cool with the ventilators open, the fire in the stove should be urged rather than to close the ventilators.

The fact that the Grank Trunk Railway has secured control of the Chicago & Southern Railway, and the probability that it will also secure the Chicago & Lake Huron Road, which will give it an independent outlet to Chicago after constructing a connection between the lines, a distance of only Cryty-five miles is ITEMS.

cure the Chicago & Lake Huron Road, which will give it an independent outlet to Chicago after constructing a connection between the lines, a distance of only forty-five miles, is causing considerable uneasiness among the managers of the various lines leading East-from this city. It is apprehended that the Grand Trunk will give considerable trouble to the trunk lines. A prominent manager of an East-ern road said yesterday that if the Grand Trunk should go into active competition with them, such a war would be made upon it as to compel it in a short time to join the Eastern combination.

it in a short time to join the Eastern combination.

The boys of the Lake Shore & Michigan
Southern and Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific
Railroads were fasting all day vesterday to be
fully prepared for the grand New England
Thanksgiving dinner which Mrs. Smith will
serve at the depot restaurant to-morrow.

It is rumored that important changes in the
management of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois
Railroad, formerly the Chicago, Danville &
Vincennes, will be made in a few days.

BISMARCK NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
BISMARCK, D. T., Nov. 27.—Company Eleventh Infantry, Capt. Whitney, arrived to day from Fort Custer. The march was 550 in twenty-two days. The company will march from here to Cheyenne Agency, 215 miles distant. It is bad weather for the boys. The river froze over to-uight. A "blizzard" raged all day, but the Northern Pacific trains made good time.

Passengers in from Deadwood to-night report a trait of 500 Indians going south, but no further trouble.

ther trouble.

These were \$50,000 in the stage treasure-box that the Indians captured last Friday, and were too lazy to carry off.

FOUL PLAY SUSPECTED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
FORT WAYNE, Ind., Nov. 27.—The body of a tramp called Whitey Dan, which was buried yesterday, was taken up to-day, and the Coroner has begun an inquest. It is thought that Whitey Dan was thrown from a bridge near this city last Friday night by other tramps, thus receiving his death-wounds. He was found by the police that night near the bridge, and taken to a hospital, where he died Saturday night. The supposed murder will be thoroughly investigated by the Coroner. EADS' NEW DREDGE-BOAT.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 27.—Gen. G. T. Beauregard telegraphed Gen. J. G. Barnard to-day as follows: "Spent yesterday and to-day with Capt. Eads witnessing the operations and testing results of the dredge-boat Bayley. Saw 2,346 cubic yards removed from the crest of the bar by her in sixteen hours and ten minutes working time. Soundings show very satisfactory results."

Social Discatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., Nov. 27.—The great temperance movement inaugurated in this city has spread to the neighboring cities of Bunker Hill. Girard, and Virden, and is gathering strength with each day. The Hon. S. T. Carn is the President of the Society in this city, which now numbers nearly 1,000 who wear the royal purple badge.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 27.—The creditors of E. Kinney & Co., bankers, who recently suspended, at a meeting this afternoon elected two Trustees to act with Mr. Kinney in the adjustment and settling of the firm's affairs. A report was made showing assets amply sufficient to cover all liabilities if judiciously managed.

THE COLORADO STONE MAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 27.—Your article last Thursday is founded on a misapprehension I own no interest in the Colorado stone man. except on future conditions, of which I send you particulars by mail. P. T. BARNUM. RELIGIOUS. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Nov. 27.—The Rock Island County Sabbath-School Convention, in session for three days, closed its labors to-night.

There has been a good attendance. The reports show ninety Sabbath schools, in the county, with a membership of 7,700. SUICIDE. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 27.—The wife of amuel H. Steele killed herself last evening by taking arsenic. Some three weeks ago she

made a desperate attempt to kill her husband with an ax because he went on a prolonged spree. She is supposed to be insane. OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 27.—Steamship Marathon, from Boston, has arrived.

MOVILLE, Nov. 27.—Arrived, steamship Ethiopia, from New York.
NEW YORK. Nov. 27.—Arrived, steamer Scythia, from Liverpool.

A Hint to Duck-Raisers.

A Hint to Duck-Raisers.

Rochester Repress.

It is well known that the far-famed canvasback duck of the Chesapeake derives its delicate and peculiar savor from the valiscneria, or wild celery, on which it feeds in those waters. An intelligent agriculturist has turned this knowledge to useful axount by cooping and feeding the common domestic duck upon the tops and roots of the garden celery for a week or two before killing them, which is said to greatly improve their flavor, and aitogether destroy the rankness which is generally observable in the barn-yard fowl. The plan is worthy of a trial by bon viscants.

The Gates of Pearl, through which the human voice issues, should never become rusty. To keep the teeth forever free from blemish, to render their decay impossible, it is only necessary to use Fragrant Sozodont. It is antiseptic and supremely wholesome.

. I had twelve strokes of paralysis. My leg, arm, and tongue were useless; was obliged to use a catheter every day. Dr. Giles' Liniment Iodide of Aminonia has cured me. Will answer any inquiries so that all afflicted may know of it. John Appell, New Branford, Ct. For sale by all druggists.

SEAL SACQUES

Just received, the newest styles and best grades, which we have marked at prices below any in the market. Splendid garments only \$75, \$100, \$125, \$150. SEAL SKIN HATS

For Ladies, all the most stylish shapes, made expressly for our best retailsales. Also just received, Mink and Seal Skin Muffs and Boas, Price, \$18 Per Set. Largest Stock of Furs in Chicago.

R. T. MARTIN. THE LEADING FUR HOUSE, 154 STATE-ST.

ALMOST MIRACULOUS. More than fifty cases of supposed incurable Chronic Diseases have been radically cured during the last two months at the U. S. VITALIST MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 68 Handolph-st., near State. JUS. B. DE GUISE, A. M., M. D., Consulting Physician and Surgeon.

\$10 HEWARD-LOST-TUESDAY NIGHT, ON a 110-North Clark-st. between Division and Schiller, a liver-colored setter, with red leather collar, answering to the name of Bright. Finder will picase return to E. W. BANGS, 500 North Lasalle-st., and claim

VEGRTINE. VEGETINE.

REV. J. P. LUDLOW WRITES: 178 Baltic-st., BROOKLYN, N. Y.,

H. R. Stevens, Esq.:

Dear Sir: From personal benefit received by its use, as well as from personal knowledge of those whose cures thereby have seemed almost miraculous, I can most heartily and sincarely recommend the Vegetine for the complaints which it is claimed to cure.

JAMES P. LUDLOW,

Late Pastor Calvary Baptist Church,

Sacramenta, Cal.

VEGETINE.

SHE RESTS WELL.

Mr. H. R. Stevens:

Dear Sir: I have been sick two years with the liver complaint, and during that time have taken a great many different medicines, but none of them did me any good. I was restless nights, and had no appetite. Since taking the Vogetime I reast well, and relish my food. Can recommend the Vegetime for what it has done for me.

Yours respectfully,

Witness of the above. SOUTH POLAND, Me., Oct. 11, 1876.

VEGETINE.

GOOD FOR THE CHILDREN.

H. R. Stevens:

Dear Sir: We feel that the children in our home have been greatly benefited by the Vegetine you have so kindly given us from time to time, especially those troubled with the Scrofnia.

With respect,

Mus. N. WORMELL, Matron.

VEGETINE.

REV. O. T. WALKER SAYS: PROVIDENCE, R. I., 164 TRANSIT-ST.

If sel bound to express with my signature the high value I place upon your Vegetine. My family have used it for the last two years. In nervous debility it is invaluable, and I recommend it to all what may need an invigorating, renovating tonic.

O. T. WALKER,

Formerly Pastor of Bowdoin-Square Church,
Boston.

VEGETINE

NOTHING EQUAL TO 17. SOUTH SALEM, MASS., Nov. 14, 1876. Mr. H. R. Stevens:

Dear Sir: I have been tronbled with Scrofnla, Canker, and Liver Compaint for three years.

Nothing ever did me any good until I commenced using the Vegetine. I am now getting along fratrate, and still using the Vegetine. I consider there is nothing equal to it for such complaints. Can heartily recommend it to everybody.

Yours truly.

Yours traly, Mrs. LIZZIE M. PACKARD, No. 16 Lagrange-st., South Salem, Ma

VEGETINE RECOMMEND IT HEARTILY.

Mr. Stevens:

Dear Sir: I have taken several bottles of your Vegetine, and am convinced it is a valuable remedy for Dysosphia, Kidney Complaint, and General Debility of the System. I can heartly recommend it to all sufferers from the above complaints.

Yours respectfully, Mrs. MUNROE PARKER. VEGETINE Prepared by

H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass Vegetine Is Sold by All Druggists. CLOANS.

West End Dry Goods House,

CLOAKS

Madison and Peoria-sts.

the latest and most stylish designs, in

LADIES', MISSES', AND CHILDREN'S SIZES.

Our Garments are manufactured by ourselves, on our premises, under the personal supervision of Ar-tistic and thoroughly competent foremen; are cut, pressed, and fin-ished by MEN in the most approved style of the Tailor's art; and nothing can excel the perfection of fit, neatness of finish, and high style of garments produced by us. We make garments TO MEAS-

URE as low as \$6.00, \$8.00, and \$10.00 that are surpassing cheap, while in the higher and richer grades we furnish elegant and stylish garments at prices designed to prove that -

"IT PAYS TO TRADE ON THE WEST SIDE."

BOYER'S MELISSE CORDIAL

(Eau de Melisse des Carmes.) A SURE CURE FOR

DYSPEPSIA. DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH AND GET THE GENUINE. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

General Depot at BOYER'S, 59 Park-place, New York.

VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & CO., Wholesase Dealers. Chicago. TOILET GOODS.

The Celebrated Parisian Perfumer,

manufacturer of the exquisite Lettuce. Violes Iscors Breone, Opopomax, Ess Bonquet, Jocks Ciub, Sonps, of the finest quality. Have eclipsed many of the old celebrated brands.

H. DREYFUS, Sole Wholesale Acade.

FINANCE AND TRADE. Lighter Demand for Loans--

Clearings \$3,100,000. Surrender Value of Life-Insurance Policies-New York Banks Calling in Loans,

The Produce Markets Less Active-Hogs Firmer, Provisions Tend Downward.

Wheat and Corn Weak --- Barley Easier --- Flour in Good Demand.

FINANCIAL.

The offerings of negotiable paper have decreased in the last two or three days. The country is borrowing freely from the city banks. The bank deposits of the business-men of this city are thus leaned to the country banks, by them distributed to the country merchants, are used in making pay-ments to the city merchants, and, to complete this circulation of capital, are by them deposited again circulation of capital, are by them deposited again to be again lent out. The packers are making some paper, out the general supply from mercantile and manufacturing sources is not large enough to absorb the loanable means of the banks. These institutions have pursued a liberal policy with their customers during the recent excitement, and have discounted all paper that was satisfactory. Rates of discount are 7@10 per cent at the banks to regular customers; call loans are 6@7 per cent on the street.

New York exchange was par@75e per \$1,000 premium between banks, and shipments of currency will probably be soon made to New York.

The clearings were \$3,100,000.

SURRENDER VALUE OF INSURANCE POLICIES.

Elizur Wright, of Massachusetts, proposes to form an association of four or five thousand life-insurance policy-holders to obtain from the courts a decision establishing the rights of all policy-holders to a "maximum surrender value," in case their policies lapse, voluntarily or involuntarily. He says in a "Card to Life-Insurance Policy-Holders:"

The Supreme Control the United States has already decided that the penalty [of forfeiture of the whole reserve in case of non-payment of premium] cannot be exacted when the violation of contract on the part of the policy-holder was inevitable, in a case where the action of the Government rendered it so. If a suit in equity were brought, it would probably give this recognized principle of the right of the insured in the reserve its due logical extension by restricting the penalty to the damage done the Company, in all cases, however voluntary. Statute law having already virtually decided that the reserve on any policy belongs to the policy-holder, in the sense that it must rever to the beneficiary of his policy and to nobody else,—for that is the meaning, if it has any meaning, of the law which obliges the companies to maintain a certain reserve on every outstanding meaning, of the law which doings the combines to maintain a certain reserve on every outstanding policy,—any honest and equitable court cannot but decide that he may voluntarily withdraw his own money after paying a just, reasonable, and fully sanicient penalty for violating his contract.

NEW YORK BANKS STRENGTHENING THEMSELVES.

The Daily Bulletia, of New York, says the banks of that city have decided to use their power to compel banks in neighboring cities to remit more compet banks in heighcoring cities to reinit more promptly. They are owed, mainly by banks in Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, about \$10,-000, 000. This money is part of the capital of the New York banks, but the banks in the other cities have been making all the profit on it. For instance,

have been making all the profit on it. For instance, the Bulletin says:

Agents of the Boston banks here have been onying paper in this market at rates under what our banks were getting it at, and this our banks concluded was not the fair thing, so long as the Boston banks owed us \$2,500,000. Accordingly, yesterday telegrams were sent to the Boston banks to remit \$1,500,000 greenbacks by express last night. The response was prompt, be it said to the credit of Boston, and it cannot be said that rates here are as yet perceptibly affected. We shall be surprised if the banks of the other two cities named, as well as those of Boston, are not submitted to these tacties from time to time in the future. It is no more than just and proper that they should be.

THE TENNESSEE DEAT.

There is a party in Tennessee which favors a re-

There is a party in Tennessee which favors a re-pudiation of the State debt rather than accept the compromise of 60 cents, which the bondholders are willing to take. This party argues that at st one-half of the bonds now outstanding were issued by the Brownlow administration, and that the State received no beneat from them. This aslow bonds have been taken up and canceled by the sale of delinquent railroads. All that remains of State debt was \$23,105.66 in October, 1861. Four years' interest only has been paid sincethe close of the War. The debt was funded under Gov. Brownlow, and under Gov. Brown in 1873. In 1861 an issue of \$3,000,000 for the defense of the State, and payable on condition of the success

THE " AMERICAN EXPORTES."

A special journal to represent the vast interests concerned in the growing export trade of this country has appeared in New York under the name of the American Exporter. The first number is a handsome paper of twenty-four pages. The contents comprise a number of valuable original articles. Edward Young, Chief Clerk of the Burean of Statistics, begins a series of papers on "Domestic Exports," in which the questions are discussed: "How can the exports of domestic products be increased?" and "What new markets can be found for our crude and manufactured products." The "Export of Manufactured Cot. ducts" The "Export of Manufactured Cot-tons," by.W. L. D. O'Grady, and "Trade with Southern Countries," by Almont Barnes, are other noteworthy articles. There is a wide and other noteworthy articles. There is a wide and thorough collection of news relative to exports. The American Exporter enters a new and important field, and the ability and attractiveness of its first issue will gain it a favorable reception.

SILVER IN ENGLAND.

SILVER IN ENGLAND.

The stock of silver in Great Britain is decreasing. The October exports from England exceeded the imports by \$2,000,000. During the first ten months of 1877, England took from Germany Ell. 614,000 of silver, against £4,100,000 for the same period of 1876; while she sent to that country oct. 31, England imported £7,382,000 more silver than for the same period of 1876, this increased supply coming entirely from Germany. creased supply coming entirely from Germany; but, fortunately for the price of the metal, India has been a large taker, the exports thither for the period having exceeded those of 1876 by £6,336,

GOLD AND GREENBACKS. Gold was 1021/ @103 in greenbacks.

Greenbacks were 971/ @971/2 cents on the dollar

in gold.	
FOREIGN EXCHANGE.	5.755.59
Sixty days.	Staht.
Sterling482	48516
Paris	51674
Belgium519%	51676
Switzerland519%	451674
Germany 945	9514
* Holland 3972	40%
Austria	46
NOTWAY	2714
Swollen	2714
Denmark	27%
GOVERNMENT BONDS.	SKEET S
PLA	Asked.
United States to of '81 5	111
United States 5-30 of '85	10436
CHILD STAKES 5-216 OF 167	1094
CHILCH SERIOR O-THE OT 1994	111
United States 10-40s 10017	10856
United States new 6s of 191	107
United States new 455s 10517	106
	10334
Carton bintes currency 6s	12134
BROKERS' QUOTATIONS.	
Coleago City 7 per cont bomile	Asked.
	*1084
	*10814
	10832
. POPUL UNICARD 7 DEFCENT / Incom District co	*108/4

Uliv Radiway (Most Side)	178
City Rallway (North Side)	178

BY TELEGRAPH.

BY TELLEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

To the Western Associated Press.

New York. Nov. 27.—Gold opened at 102%, and closed at 103. Carrying rates, 162%, and borrowing flat and 3 per cest.

Silver at London, 54 1-16d. Here, silver bars, 120% in greenbacks and 117 in gold. Silver coin, %@1 per cent discount.

Governments were firm.

In refiroads bonds there was an advance of 163 in Toledo & Websin issues, firsts ex-coupon setting up to 101; do. St. Louis Division, ex-matured compon, to 77%; do seconds, to 86; and consolitated convertibles, to 58. St. Paul, LaCrosse Division, advanced 1 per cent.

place. The decline in prices of coal at the auction sale exerted an unfavorable influence on the whole market, and started free sales of coal stocks. Towards 1 o'clock there was a recovery of \$6 to \$4\$, against an early decline of \$4\$ to \$4\$. The features of the market were Lake Shore, Western Union, and Lackawanna. During the afternoon the market recovered \$4\$ to 1 from the lowest point of the day. Transactions aggregated 158,000 shares, of which 3,000 were New York Central. 65,000 Lake Shore, 5,000 Northwestern common. 8,600 preferred, 4,500 St. Pani common, 4,500 preferred, 27,000 Lackawanna, and 25,000 Western Union. Money 567, closing at 6. Prime mercantile paper 5½/27; choice, 566.
Castoms receipts, \$287,000.
The Assistant Treasurer disbursed \$287,000. Clearings, \$13,000,000.
Sterling firmer, and nominal; long, 483; short,

	Clearings, \$13,000,000.	1:
	Sterling firmer and nominal; long, 483; short,	13
	485%. Actual business lower.	п
	COVERNMENTS	
	Coupons, '8111034 New 456810534	Ι.
	Coupons, new10614 New 4 per cent10214	13
	Coupons, '81. 110'4 New 446 105'4 Coupons, new 106'4 New 4 per cent. 103'4 Coupons, '67. 109'4 10-40e 108 Coupons, '68. 114 Coupons. 1081	li
	New 58	
	New S	
	Wastern Union Tel 77% Northwestern and 6614	1 2
	Outchallyer 18% C. C. C. & L 374	1 3
	Onicksilver ofd 34 New Jersey Central 13	12
	Pacific Mail	1 3
	Mariposa 10234 St. Paul 3536	1 3
	Mariposa pfd 103 St. Paul pfd 70%	13
	Adams Express 95 Wabash 1598	1 5
1	Wells-Fargo 86 Ft. Wayne 91	1 5
1	Wells-Fargo	1 1
1	Now York Control 10014 Chicago & Alton 78	1 5
	Erro O's Chicago & Alton ofd. 100	1 2
1	Ryle nfd 1916 Ohio & Mississippl 816	1 2
1	Harlem 144 D., L. & W 50)	-
ı		1
1	Michigan Central 6136 Missouri Pacific 136	١.
1	Panama	1 3
1	Union Pacific 66% Hannibal & St. Jo 1216	1 3
1	Lake Shore 65% Central Pacine bonds. 107%	1 5
١	Illinois Central 72% Union Pacine bonds1078	li
1	Lake Shore	1 5
1	STATE BONDS.	1 5
1	Townsens ald swift Vincinia nam 94	1 2
1	Tennessee, new 47% Virginia, new 34 Tennessee, new 47% Missouri 107	
1	Virginia, old	
1	SAN FRANCISCO.	١.
1	SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 27.—The following are the	li
1	SAN FRANCISCO, MOV. 24 The following are the	1.5
1	closing quotations at the Stock Board:	5
١	Alpha 124 Kentuck 516	
	Best & Belcher	
	Bullion 2014 Mexican 1514 Bullion 614 Northern Belle 1414	
	Consolidated Virginia. 24% Overman 22%	1
ł	California 29 Ophir 45%	2
ĺ	Chollar 34% Raymond & Ely 7%	H
l	Confidence 6 Silver Hill 3	2
ı	Caledonia 4 Savage 10	
۱	Crown Point 84 Segregated Belcher 37	
ı	Exchequer 4 Sierra Nevada 56 Gould & Curry 94 Union Consolidated 74	N
١	Wala & You work of Vallow Jacket 19	N
ı	Imperial 114 Eureka Con. 36%	- N
۱	Julia Consolidated 234 Grand Prize 1254	. N
ı	Justice 12%	N

211/2. Paris, Nov. 27.—Rentes, 106f 25c.

REAL ESTATE.

Tuesday, Nov. 27:

Tuesday, Nov. 27:

Blackwell st, 63 ft s of Nineteenth st, e f, undivided \$\frac{1}{2}\$ of \$2\times10^{2}\$ Os. \$1,000

Indiana av, 300 ft s of Thirty-first st, e f, \$2\times100^{2}\$ of t, dated Oct. \$9.

Schiller st, 138 ft w of North Franklin st, n f, 28

x143 ft, dated Nov. 5.

West Huron st, \$2 ft w of Armour st, \$ f, \$2\times12\$ of t, dated Nov. 27.

West Sixcenth st, \$215 ft w of Centre av. \$ f, \$2\times 24\$ 100 ft, with building No. 432, dated Nov. 26.

900

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at . 7 o'clock on Tuesday morning, and for the corresponding

Barry Street	Rece	tipts.	Shipments.		
lastrice.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	
Flour, brls		18,762	12,987	16,953	
Wheat, bu	98, 297	96,811	10, 155	33, 713	
Corn, bu	131,036	115,078	50, 429	88, 914	
Oats, bu	28, 251	41, 232	10, 596	49, 222	
Rve. bu	3,997	14, 420	420	13,750	
Barley, bu	-22, 364	, 40, 131	18, 295	6, 129	
Grass seed, hs.	133, 339	150, 160	43.510		
Flax seed, Bs.	\$8,000				
B. corn. hs	214, 480		45, 816	62,050	
C. meats, Bs	268, 549	718,093	2,248,679	3,084,857	
Beef, tcs	**** *** ***			30	
Beef, bris Pork, bris	********	410	153	800	
Pork, bris	575	27	2.618		
Laru. Db	1,510	405, 400	686, 273	1,081,253	
Tallow, Bs		27, 275	90,150	39,070	
Butter. bs	152,897	126,845	116,300	59, 233	
Dre'd hogs, No	50	189		111	
Live hogs, No.		28,889	- 1,437	2,789	
Cattle, No	2,094		521		
Sheep, No	- 309	903	211		
Hides, lbs	310,822	535, 776	297,550	397, 490	
Highwin's, bris		152	100		
Wool, lbs	299,663	243, 130	138, 789		
Potatoes, bu	4, 253	6,505	. 354		
Coal. tons	23,709	15, 160	2,077	752	
Hay, tons		163		60	
Lumber, m.ft.	10,503	4,527	2,357		
Shingles, m	7,483	8,388	280		
Salt. brls	880	1,530	2,729	2,521	
Poultry, lbs		10,658			
Poultry, coops	******	23			
Game, pkgs	******	44			
Eggs, pkgs	431	451			
Cheese, bxs		5,033	5,743	4,603	
G. apples, bris	1,204	2,443		200	
Beans, bn	461	793	950	940	

Withdrawn from store during Monday for city consumption: 5,053 bu wheat, 813 bu corn, 2,317 bu oats, 7,154 bu bariey. The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 1 car No. 2 red winter wheat, 21 cars No. 1 hard wheat, 22 cars No. 2

do, 15 cars No. 1 soft spring, 157 cars No. 2 do, 15 cars No. 3 do, 5 cars rejected do (236 wheat); 2 cars yellow corn, 67 cars high mixed, 280 cars No. 2 yellow corn, o' cars nigh mixed, 250 cars No. 2 do, 57 cars rejected, 41 cars no grade (447 corn); 14 cars white oats, 31 cars No. 2 mixed, 6 cars rejected (51 oats); 19 caro No. 2 rye; 19 cars No. 2 barley, 15 cars extra No. 3 do, 17 cars ordinary No. 3 do, 13 cars feed (54 barley). Total, 807 cars or 317,000 bn. Inspected out of store: 7,246 bn wheat, 50,006 bu corn, 18,932 bn oats, 1224 bn rye, 4,838 bn barley.

1,224 bu ryc, 4,838 bu barley.

The foreign exports from this city during last week included 3,238 bris flour, 9,081 bxs meats, 3,221 cases canned do, 5,175 tcs land, 230 other 3, 22) cases canned do, 5, 175 tes lard, 230 other pkgs do, 1, 676 pkgs butter and cheese, 21, 000 lbs oil-cake, 2, 906 bs leather, and 872 bris oatmeal.

The leading produce markets were less active yesterday, and the general tendency was to lower prices, the strength of Monday being lost, except in oats and corn for this month's delivery. The British markets were quoted firm on breadstuffs, and the skies here were still received. in oats and corn for this month's delivery. The British markets were quoted firm on breadstuffs, and the skies here were still weeping; but the weather was more inclined to cold, and the mercury was reported to be in the neighborhood of zero in some places out West. This led a good many operators to expect a speedy end to the six weeks' embargo upon country travel and country trade, which has kept our receipts of produce down to a low point and prevented city merchants, from distributing goods to the country. A general hardening of the ground now would unlock the wheels of commerce, but how much it would increase our receipts of produce is a mystery. The exertions made to get in grain for November delivery have been herculean, because it was generally expected that there will be a pressure at the close of the month that will amply pay for a little extra labor. It was reported that about 450 car-loads of corn arrived over the C., B. & Q. tracks yesterday, all of which could not be inspected into store early enough to go upon the morning's record, and some operators look for very large receipts of wheat and corn between this and Friday noon. There seems to be no doubt that the receipts of hogs will largely increase, with seasonable weather, soon bringing our record up to an equality with that of the banner year.

Dry goods were dull. Very few buyers were to be seen, and the volume of business accomplished

Dry goods were dull. Very few byers were to be seen, and the volume of business accomplished through the medium of mall orders was also light. Prices were steadily held. In the grocery market there was no marked change as compared with the day before. Coffees were in fair demand and were firmly held at the late advance. Sugars were moving fairly, but were weak and unsettled, under the influence of reports of continued depression in the East. Teas remain dull. No especially new features were noted in the dried-fruit market. Business continues quiet, with most varieties ruling about steady. Raisins and currants were easy. The fish trade remains dull at former figures. Butter was in light demand, and the tendency of prices was downward. Cheese, also, was neglected and weak. No changes were developed in the leather, bagging, tobacco, coal, and wood markets. Oils were generally dull, carbon alone being active. The offers lambers as the leather. Dry goods were dull. Very few buyers were to

The offerings were small, and slightly reduced before night. The yard-dealers are taking hold slowly. The season is nearly over, and many of the yard-decks are full of stuff, which has not been removed on account of the bad weather. The shipments continue liberal, but not many fresh orders are coming in, except from large distributing points, where the stock is badly broken. Metals and hardware were rather quiet. Wool, hops, and broom-corn were unchanged. Seeds were in light request, clover being a shade easier. Hides were in good demand and steady. Green fruits were alow and easy. The offerings of apples and cranberries were large, and holders were anxious to sell, as the fruit is getting soft. Poultry was in active demand and higher.

Lake freights were quiet and unchanged, on the basis of 4c for corn by steam to Buffalo. Room was taken for 37,000 bu wheat and 95,000 bu corn. The offerings were small, and slightly reduced be

Through rates to New York by lake and rail were Through rates to New York by lake and rail were quoted at 19c on wheat and about 18c on corn. Rail freights were steady. Rates on grain and other fourth-class are now 40c to New York, 37c to Baltimore, 38c to Philadelphia, 45c to Boston and other New England points, and 35c to Monareal. Loose meats were quoted at 10c and boxed meats 5c per 100 be higher than grain.

AT NEW YORK YESTERDAY.

NOW 27 — Received — Flour, 15, 014 bris: wheat.

Nov. 27.—Receipts—Flour, 15, 014 bris; wheat, 338, 078 bu; corn, 326, 451 bu; oats, 158, 456 bu; corn-méal, 1, 187 pkgs; rye, 29, 600 bu; barley, 219, 055 bu; malt, 31, 745 bu; pork, 685 pkgs; beef, 1, 932 pkgs; lard, 1, 780 pkgs; cut meals, 1, 918 pkgs; whisky, 625 bris. Exports—Wheat, 77, 305 bu; corn, 154, 525 bu.

GRAIN IN STORE.

The following are the footings of the official report of the grain in store in this city on the evening of Saturday last and corresponding dates:

08	ing of Saturday last an	nd corresp	onding da	tes: a
2136	DESCRIPTION OF BUILDING	Nov. 24. 0	Nov. 17.	Nov. 25
4479	Wheat-	1877.	1877.	1876.
8694	No. 1 W. W. new No. 2 W. W. new			42
3734	No. 2 W. W. new			5,24
13	No. 2 red	717	717	5,07
00%	No. 3 winter			5.72
2532	New do		1,609	
70%	Rejected winter		382	7, 89
15%	No. 1 spring	8,415	10,396	17, 32
91	No. 2 spring	222,904	68, 353	2, 396, 05
6	No. 3 spring	. 28.613	31.762	69, 85
15	Rejected spring	12,915	12.195	43, 41
78	No grade		1,268	
00	No. 1 bard spring	81,605	51,280	56, 75
814	No. 2 hard spring	. 157, 284	109,964	231,86
50%		-		0.000.03
2314	Total	515, 232	287,926	2, 839, 61
136	Corn-		00 000	4,90
0234	No. 1		20,866	201.53
1234	No. 2		139,704	42,57
0736	Rejected		82,913	3,58
0754	No grade		10, 368	8,64
04	High mixed		66,715	26
9516	Yellow	11,961		13, 41
	New mixed		25, 447	7.67
34	New high mixed	18,926	17,684	1,01
07	Total	294,880	355, 667	282,59
9.73	Oats-	4 1 1		
	No. 2	25, 185	63, 844	276,97
the	Rejected		8,051	107.92
200	Nograde	****	*******	35, 81
514	No. 2 white	54,961	41,854	30,01
134	Total	84,168	113,749	424, 39
416	Rye-	1 1112	-	-
1212	No. 1	22,864	25, 027	20, 30
534	No. 2	36,647	68,074	61, 44
792	Rejected		2, 190	7, 14
3	No grade	770	770	3,17
0	Total	61,580	94,061	80,00
536	Barley-		1	1
757	No. 1	72, 182	22,889	
2	No. 2		11,812	257, 97
616	New do		356,681	430, 09
214	No. 3	2,234	2,214	13, 32
-	New No. 3	17,903	32, 181	820,00
	Rejected	*******	****	9,01
100	New do		****	49,73
20.1	Extra No. 3		72,510	
1.3-1	Feed		30, 951	*****
100	No grade	****	553	******

Total 546,414 529,811 1,080,206
Total of all kinds in store 1, 502,274 bu. These figures show an increase during last week of 227,-306 bu wheat, 18, 603 bu barley, and a decrease of 60, 782 bu come of 551 60, 787 bu corn. 29,581 bu oats, 32,481 bu rye. Total increase, 121,060 bu. The above noted quantities of hard wheat include 63,032 bu No. 1 Minnesota, and 4,875 bu No. 2 do.

	sota, and 4,875 bu			
The	following table exh	iidits the	Stocks	or grain
in Peo	ria:		The state of the s	
		Nov. 24.	Nov. 17.	Nov. 25,
1		1877.	1877.	1876.
Wheat	bu		2,363	8.717
Com		19 194	29, 274	19, 244
Corn		54 437	65,689	152,022
Date		40 054	49, 464	59, 448
Rye		7 990	11, 157	10,709
The	following were the	stocks	of wheat	in Mil-
wanke			\$1.00000000	A 3 4 100 C
Wauke		1 35	on. 26.	Nov. 27.
		200		1876.
			1877.	2,330
No. 18	pring hard	*******	28, 478	
No. 1 8	oring regular	*******	75,968	59,087
No. 28	pring regular		15,041	640, 104
No. 34	pring regular		23, 107	106, 109

No. 3 spring regular 23, 107 106, 100 Special bin. 20, 759 29, 984 Winter 14, 997

The following are the estin		Mr. A. C.
THE TOHOWING ATT THE COST	of mbook	and com
Thomas of the visible supply	or wheat	and corn
last Saturday:	10/11/200	10 11 12 12 12
	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
Chicago,	515, 232	294, 890
Milwankee	263, 353	8,909
New York	2, 428, 825	2,211,459
Buffalo	512,933	407, 730
Toledo	349, 400	250, 200
Detroft	291,551	9,949
Oswego	520,000	210,000
Toronto.	209,835	14,970
Montreal	308, 787	138, 666
Baltimore	414, 120	351, 395
Philadelphia	200,000	300,000
St. Louis.	374,020	132, 339
Duluth	110,000	
Kansas City	182,642	35,906
Indianapolis	25,978	57,690
Peorla	2,178	12, 134
Albany	4,700	31,000
Boston	164,000	209,000
kail shipments for week	81,764	60,665
On New York canals	1, 356, 854	1, 183, 888
Lake shipments to U.S. ports	1, 264, 562	642,019
Lake shipments to Canadian ports	13, 298	61,371
Previous shipments not yet in	850,000	500,000
Afloat in New York	1,500,000	700,000
Total.	11,992,035	7, 794, 170
Do previous week	11,345,427	7, 729, 439

To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Nov. 27.—A vote by ballot is to b taken on the Board of Trade to-morrow on a pro-posed amendment to the rules, which, if carried for the amendment, takes away the right of transfer of membership certificates and empowers the Board to buy any or all certificates offered for sale at a price not less than \$300 each, and compels all persons wishing to join the Board to pay \$1,000 each for a membership. Permit me, please, to ask a few questions:

Is it just to any present member to be obliged to

THE NEW RULE.

Is it just to any present member to be obliged to sell his certificate (if he wishes to retire from the Board) to the Board at from \$300 to \$400, while a new party wishes to join the Board, and is willing to pay from \$500 to \$700 for the same, and thereby save from \$400 to \$500 from the price the Board would compet him to pay ** And all the present certificates are printed "trans-ferable."

And all the present certificates are princed ferable."

Again, suppose the amendment is carried, and a party buys a certificate from the Board at \$1,000, and in a few days he dies and his certificate is for sale, his executors can get only \$300 or \$4.00 for it, while outsiders are willing to pay from \$500 to \$700? The same would apply to a father who is a member and dies, and his son wishing to succeed him.

GOODS RECEIVED at Chicago Customs Nov. 27: Field, Leiter & Co., 1 case dry-goods; Giles Bro. & Co., 2 cases clocks; Kohlsaat & Co., 2 cases yarn; H. Germanns, 2 cases chinaware; John Cameron, 1 cask whisky. Amount collected, \$1,257.10.

PROVISIONS.

Amount collected, \$1, 257.10.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were moderately active in the aggregate, but prices were moderately active in the aggregate, but prices were moderately active in the aggregate, but prices were moderately active in the supply of hogs were quoted 5c per 100 ms higher. But the supply of hogs were quoted 5c per 100 ms higher. But the supply of hogs were quoted 5c per 100 ms higher. But the olderings of product, chiefly for future, sellers being quite free for January, while there was little inquiry except to fill shorts. Packing will be active next week if the weather be favorable.

Muss Poux—Was active for January, and quiet otherwise. The market was firm early, but fell off 17%c per brt, and closed 12%c lower than, Monday afternoon. Sales were reported of 70 bris cash at \$12.00, 2.500 bris seller the year at \$11.800411.85; 23,000 bris seller January at \$11.107%c912.5; and 500 bris seller February at \$12.20612.25. Total. 26,070 bris. The market closed tame at \$11.80641.82% seller the year *\$11.80641.82% seller fabruary, which decline 5677% per 100 ms, and closed 5c lower than Monday afternoon, while cash lots were steady, being rather scace, and in fair demand by refiners. Sales were reported of 1.250 tes cash at \$7.00.5750 tes seller February at \$7.67% for new sport; \$7.876.95.00 seller February at \$7.00 for new sport; \$

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was firm, and in better demand, there being a fair inquiry for bagged lots for shipment, in addition to the usual local trade. Sales were reported of 375 bris winters, partly at \$6.00; 3.300 bris spring extras, chiefly at \$8.1568.50; 100 bris spring supers at \$2.76; 200 bris rye flour partly at \$3.25; and 50 bris buckwheat do at \$5.2563.62½. Total, 4,025 bris. The market closed with the following as the asking range of prices: Choice to favorite brands of winters, \$7.0067.25; good to prime brands of winters, \$7.0067.25; good to prime brands of winters, \$6.2566.50; choice to fine spring, \$3.00 (33.75; fair to good Minnesota aprings, \$5.2566.75; choice to fancy Minnesota aprings, \$5.2566.75; choice to fancy Minnesota springs, \$6.0086.50; patent springs, \$7.0060.00; low grade, \$3.0063.50; rys, \$3.10 (33.40; buckwheat, \$5.0066.00.

Bran—Was casier. Sales were 40 tons at \$11.50 per ton on track.

Shours—Sale was made of 10 tons at \$11.50 per ton or trees on board car.

WHEAT—Was less settre, and rather weak, decling with the propose of the session. Liverpool was firm, and London reported a good deskand for cargoes, but New York was duil and weaker, except on December, while our receipts were fair in volume, with very small shift was the proposed at the control of the past four weaker feeling, as it induced sellers to try to realize in the advance gained the previous day, which was lost in consequence. The receipts of the past four weeks have been livrac, considering the miserable weather, and a good many operatoria that he was the said of the past four weeks have been livrac, considering the miserable weather, and a good many operatoria than the Old World, as they think that antions now at peace will not care to take up arms against Russia. Where it is not much confidence on the short side, though some operators are loudly prophecying a decline of 30c peebs to between this and suring.

In the old World, as they then that and soring, and the self-induced aready, as there were more sellers, and free offerings were made by parties understood to be on the squeezing sige. Seller December opened at \$1.094, and seller the mont as 10.04, and seller the mont as print, closed at \$1.094, in No. 1 do at about the same figure, beling only wanted to ill shorts; and No. 2 do at 5.024, and 10.04, and seller the mont as forting closed at \$1.094, in No. 2 do at 5.094, and 10.04, and seller the mont as the prophecy of the parties were reported of 800 br No. 1 string at \$1.10; \$2.400 br No. 2 do at 5.094, and 10.04, and

Total, 19, 200 bu.

Finst Call.

Wheat—Sales: 250,000 bu at \$1.083461.0834 for Deember, \$1.083461.0834 for the year, and \$1.083461.09 cember, \$1.089gs1.089g for the year and \$1.089gs1.089g for January,
Corn—80.000 bu at 43½@439g for December, 41½c for
February, and 48½c for May.
Mess Pork—1,750 bris at \$11.97½@12.00 for January,
and \$12.20 for February.

1.ATER.

February.

LATER.

Mess pork was fairly active and steady. Sales: 4,250 bris at \$11.85c | 2,00 for January and \$12.15c | 12.20 for February.

Lard-1, 250 tes at \$7.85 for January and \$7.95 for February.

S veet Pickled Hams-100 tes, averaging 15 ibs, at 75c. S vect Pickled Hams—100 tes, averaging 15 lbs, at 75c.

Wheat was active and tags lower. November sold at \$1.09\squares and closed at the inside. December sold at \$1.07\squares old at \$1.07\squares

uary.

Mess pork was in fair demand and easier, closing at \$11.775-611.80 for the year, \$11.95-61.975 for January, and \$12.125-612.15 for February. Sales, 2,250 fris at \$11.775-611.80 for the year and \$11.95-611.975 for January. January. Lard was quiet and steady at \$7.80@7.82% for the year, \$7.82% 7.85 for January, and \$7.95@7.97% for February. Saids, 250 tos seller February at \$7.95.

ALCOHOL—Was steady at \$2.0262.12.

BROOM-CORN—Dealers report a fair demand. The receipts continue heavy. Those for last week were reported at 1, 183,015 hs. and the shipments at 646,232 hs. Some of the dealers express deubt as to the correctness of the published reports of receipts and shipments. They think more broom-corn is going out and less coming in than the reports show. Dealers furnish less coming in than the reports show. Dealers furnish the following prices: Choice green huri, 6@69e; red tipped medium do, 5@59e; green bush, with huri enough to work it, 55@60e; red do, 45@45e; green covers and insides, 4565c; stalk braid, 4566c; inferior brush, 3464c; crooked, 2645c.
BUTTER—The demand was light and mainly confine

covers and Insides, 45:63-5c; stalk braid, 45:63-6c; Inferior brush, 35:64-6c; crooked, 26-45-6c.

BUTTER—The demand was light and mainly confined to the best grades. For a few days past the receipts have been light, otherwise the lack of demand would very likely have resulted in a general softening of prices, in sympathy with the depressed tone of the Eastern markajs. Roll butter and common to fair packed are exceptionally duil. We quote: Fancy creamery, 30:32c; good to choice grades, 20:326c; medium, 15:618-c; inferior to common, 8-413c; roll, 12:220-c.

BAGGING—Hemains dull, with no quotable variation in prices. The few orders received were filled at the following faures: Slark, 20:5c; American, 195:6c; Lewiston, 215:6c; Otter Creek, 20:5c; American, 195:6c; burlaps, 4 and 5 bn, 13:615c; gunnics, singles, 14:6; 145:c. do, double, 24:6245-6c.

CHEESE—The market was unimproved, Beyond such quantities as were actually needed for current trade there was no demand, and to move any considerable quantity it would be necessary to freely shade the quoted prices. Stocks, while not large, are in excess of present requirements. We quote: 10:od to best factory at 11:612c, and lower grades at 85:6495c.

COAL—There was not much life in the coal trade, the continued mildness of the weather affecting business unfavorably. Prices were firm and unchanged, as follows: Lackswanna, large, e.g., 88.50; do nut and range, and small e.g., 60.75; Piedmont, 84.75; Indian, 82.50; Briar Hill, 85.30; Buitmore & Ohio, 84.50; A.C., 11:10:01, 83.30; 30.00; coarsiserrice, 84.75; Indian, 82.50; do not an appreciable changes. We quote: 10:01.05.

EGGS—Were lin fair request at 18:620c.

FISH—But little was doing in the fish-market, and prices were not subjected to any appreciable changes. We quote: 10:01.05.

EGGS—Were lin fair request at 18:620c.

FISH-But little was doing in the fish-market, and prices were not subjected to any appreciable changes. We quote: 10:01.05.

EGGS—Were lin fair request at 18:620c.

Gio.50; select mess, per 4-bri, 816

85.25(85.30); Lauranor herring, apait. 1718. St.25(10); st. 85.30; Norwegian split stock fish, 121-50 per by, smoked hallbut, 96.10c; senled herring, per box, 36c; Columbia Riversalismon. 36-brl. 88.00.

88.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

189.00.

beet sugar.
We quote:
Rick-Carolina, 84(675c; Louisiana, 667c.
Rick-Carolina, 84(675c; Louisiana, 667c.
Rick-Carolina, 84(675c; Java, No. 2, 2056c.
245c; choice and fancy Rio, 215(6254c; good to prime, 205(6215c; common to fair, 1836-185c; roasting, 17
8175c;
Rick-Patent cut loaf, 116115c; crushed, 1054c; lose; powdered, 1054c; lose; lose;

were light. Some orders were recreations at this ber country, and the local trads were buying: No. timothy, \$10.005 to 50 on track; No. 2 db. 65.005 to 50 on the col. 87.005 to 50 on the col. 87.005 to 70 on the col. 87.0

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The market was METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The market was quiet and steady. Following are the quotations:

TIN PLATE—IC. 10x14. \$7.50; do IX. 10x14, \$10.00; roofing, 14x20. 1C. \$7.25; do 14x00. IX. \$9.75.

Pric TIN—Large, 20c; small, 21c; bar, 22c.

SOLDME-NO. 1, 15c; extra, 17c.

LEAD—Pig. 65(c; bar, 7c; lead oipe, 7gc.

COPPES.—Bottoms, 80c; sheathing copper, 28c.

SHERT IRON—NO. 28, 32-10c rates; Russia fron, Nos.

9 to 12, 135c; American planished A, 11c; B, 95c; calvanised fron, No. 28, 14c, with discount of 35 per cent.

ent. BAR IRON—Common. \$2.00. Wirks—Nos. 1 to 4, 9c; 5 to 9, 40c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 19c; 13 and 14, 129c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 9, 19c; 20, 20c. Discount of 45 per cent. Fence wire, 19, 19c; 20, 20c. Discount of 45 per cent. Fence wire.

ALLS—Were steady at \$2.40 rates net.

OILS—Were quoted quiet and unchanged. There was a well-sustained demand for carbon, but other lines were dealt in very sparingly. We repeat our list: Carbon, 110 deg. test, 1514c; do Illinous legal test, 150 deg. 20c; headlight, 175 deg. test, 244c; Michigan legal test, 284c; Elaine, 28c; extra winter lard oil. 78c; No. 1, 68c; No. 2, 60c; linseed, raw, 55c; boiled, 58c; whale, winter-bleach, 70c; sperm \$1.90; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, \$1.00; do extra, 80c; do No. 1, 65c; bank oil, 50c; Stratts, 55c; winter, miners' oil. 63c; turpentine, 38c; naphtha. deodorised, 63 gravity, 15c; gasoline, deodorized, 74 deg., 14c; gasoline, 57 deg., 20c; West Virginia oil, natural, 28 deg., 35c; natural, 30 deg., 30c; reduced. 28 deg., 25c.

natural, 28 deg., Soc. Unatural 28 deg., 25c.
POTATOES—Were in little better request, choice peachblows being inquired for. The receipts were fair, and most of the stock was taken by the city trade.
Peachblows were quoted at 48650c, and Western do at

Peachblows were quoted at 48:650c, and Western do at 46:645c.

POULTRY AND GAME—Were in active request, especially dressed poultry, and menerally higher. All dressed stock advanced. The receipts were fair: Live chickens. 82.50:83,25 per dog; dressed do, 8:810c per lb; ducids. 82.75:93.00; do dressed do, 0:810c per lb; ducids. 82.75:93.00; do dressed. 10:611c; turkeys. 10c; do dressed. 11:614c; geese. 88.00; do dressed. 10:611c; prairie chickens. 82.25:93.80; partridges, 82.25; qualt. 81.25:81.50; wild ducks. 81.25:92.75; ventson. 8:610c.

per lb; duels, \$2.75\(\text{G}\), 00; do dressed, 10\(\text{G}\); do dressed, 10\(\text{G}\); do dressed, 10\(\text{G}\); do gressed, 12\(\text{G}\); 2\(\text{G}\); 3\(\text{G}\); particles, \$2.25; and \$1.25\(\text{G}\); particles, \$2.25; and \$1.25\(\text{G}\); by which ducks, \$1.25\(\text{G}\); 2\(\text{G}\); venison, \$8\(\text{G}\); c.

\$8\(\text{E}\) DS—There was a little more life in timothy and clover, the latter closing easier under more liberal of terings. Fix was firm at \$1.25\(\text{G}\); 3\(\text{G}\); defined for the particles of the latter closing easier under more liberal of terings. Fix was firm at \$1.25\(\text{G}\); 3\(\text{G}\); defined for the particle of the latter closing easier under more liberal of terings. Fix was firm at \$1.25\(\text{G}\); 3\(\text{G}\); defined for the latter closing easier under more liberal of the latter closed at \$5.00\(\text{G}\); defined for the latter closed at \$5.00\(\text{G}\); and or New York fine sait, \$1.10\(\text{C}\); ordinary coarse, \$1.32\(\text{G}\); defined defined for the latter closed at \$2.00\(\text{Ashton dairy, per sack, \$3.25\(\text{G}\); without bags, \$2.20\(\text{Ashton dairy, per sack, \$3.25\(\text{G}\); without bags, \$2.20\(\text{C}\); and such at \$3.25\(\text{G}\); defined for the latter closed for \$3.25\(\text{G}\); and such at \$3.25\(\text{G}\); and do \$3.63\(\text{G}\); fined, \$3.63\(\text{G}\); choice, \$3.25\(\text{G}\); fined, \$3.63\(\text{G}\); fined, \$3.63\(\text{G}\); choice, \$3.263\(\text{G}\); fined, \$3.63\(\text{G}\); fined, \$3.63\(\text{G}\); choice, \$3.263\(\text{G}\); fined, \$3.63\(\text{G}\); fined, \$3.63\(\text{G}\); choi

do, 206300; 180256.
21c: black, 180256.
RAILROAD FREIGHTS-Were in fair demand and steady:

Boxed

Boxed | Sicady: | Fourth | Grain | Flour, mests, Seeds | Chicago to | Cints | Cents LIVE STOCK.

 Receipts—
 CHICAGO.

 Monday.
 2,097

 Tuesday.
 3,800
 Total. 5.897
Same time last week. 5.215
Week before last. 6,980 38, 994 29, 243 59, 354

CATTLE—Trade displayed rather more life than on the day before, but no improvement in prices resulted; indeed, the general tendency of the market seemed to be downward. News from the East held out little encouragement, and shippers were not inclined to invest except at something off from last week's prices. Stockers and butchers' stuff, though very quiet, about held their own as to prices. The range of sales was \$1.7565.10, scalawags selling at \$1.7562.25; common to good (at cows at \$2.5063.10; stockers at \$2.6063.35; and common to choose at \$3.5063. 3. 35; and common to choice shipping beeves at \$3.50@ 5.10. There were only three sales at over \$4.90, viz., 16 head at \$5.10 by Gregory, Cooley & Co., 17 head at

5.10. There were only three sales at over \$4.90, viz., 16 head at \$5.10 by Gregory. Cooley & Co., 17 head at \$5.00 by Groves Bros. A considerable quantity of stock was left over, and the market closed weak.

Extra Beeves—Graded weak.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers welghing 1, \$50 lbs and upwards.

Choice Beeves—Fine. fat, well-formed 3-year to 5-year-old steers, welghing 1, \$50 lbs and upwards.

Choice Beeves—Fine. fat, well-formed 3-year to 5-year-old steers, welghing 1, 320 to 1, 500 lb. well fattened steers, welghing 1, \$50 lbs old 1, 500 lbs.

Medium Grades—Steers in fair desh, welghing 1, 050 to 1, 200 lbs.

Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers, and common to choice cows, for city slaughter, welghing 800 to 1, 100 lbs.

Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700 to 1, 000 lbs and collaboration of the collaboration o

188.	1.158	4.05	18.00	18.00	18.00	1.131	2.15
180.	1.139	8.90	21.	798	2.40		
180.	1.130	3.75	10 bulls	1.131	2.15		
180.	180.	180.	180.	180.	180.	180.	180.

74.... 82 3.75

St. Lours, Mo., Nov. 27.—Hoos—Lower for light; good demand for packing, 42. 50. 42. 50. 64. 60. packing, 42. 50. 64. 60. packing, 42. 50. 64. 60. packing, 43. 50. 64. 60. packing, 44. packing, 44.

SHEEP—th good demand for butchers'; good to choice, \$3,7864.25; receipts, 450.

BUFFALO, NOV. 27.—CATILE—Receipts, 4.071; total for the week, 4700; market dull and declining; lillinois steers, \$4.5083.129; good to prime Indiana, \$4.5965.00; Ohio, \$4.5865.00.

SHEEP AND LANES—Receipts, 200; total for the week, BORDER AND LANES—Receipts, 200; total for the week, Hoss—Receipts, 450; total for the week, Border And declining; some sales He lower, but not enough to justify a change in quotations.

WATERFOUN, NOV. 27.—CATILE—Receipts, 282; choice, \$8.0086.50; second, \$5.0085.50; third, \$4.5084.75.

SHEEP AND LANES—Receipts, 2.06; trade each last week's quotations; sales in lots, \$2.565; trade 50.505.00; except and the sales in lots, \$2.565; trade 50.505.00; except and the sales in lots, \$2.505; trade 60.505.00; except and the sales in lots, \$2.505; trade 60.505.00; except and the sales in lots, \$2.505; trade 60.505.00; except and the sales in lots, \$2.505; trade 60.505.00; except and the sales in lots, \$2.505; trade 60.505.00; except and the sales in lots, \$2.505; trade 60.505.00; except and the sales in lots, \$2.505; trade 60.505.00; except and the sales in lots, \$2.505; trade 60.505.00; except and the sales in lots, \$2.505; trade 60.505.00; except and the sales in lots, \$2.505; trade 60.505.00; except and the sales in lots, \$2.505; trade 60.505.00; except and the sales in lots \$2.505; trade 60.505.00; except and the sales in lots \$2.505; trade 60.505; except and the sales in lots \$2.505; trade 60.505; except and the sales in lots \$2.505; trade 60.505; except and the sales in lots \$2.505; trade 60.505; except and the sales in lots \$2.505; trade 60.505; except and the sales in lots \$2.505; trade 60.505; except and the sales in lots \$2.505; trade 60.505; except and the sales in lots \$2.505; trade 60.505; except and the sales in lots \$2.505; trade 60.505; except and the sales in lots \$2.505; trade 60.505; except and the sales in lots \$2.505; trade 60.505; except and the sales in lots \$2.505; trade 60.505; except and the

5.25.

EAST LIBERTY. Pa., Nov. 27.—OATTLE—Receipts today, 1.034 head, all for sale here: prime, \$5.25; good, \$4.7565.00; common, \$8.7564.25.

Hous—Receipts today, 4.620 head; Yorkers, \$4.156.

Salker—Receipts today, 4.300 head; Selling, \$2.756.

\$5.8404.55.

light, \$4.2084.35; packing, \$4.3064.40; butchers,

Beth. \$4.204.35; packing. \$4.304.40; butter, \$4.4504.50; receipts, \$400 DS.

The week ending with yesterday was one of extreme outer in dry goods circles. The number of buyers present was probably smaller than during any previous week of the present season, and the amount of goods moved out did not reach very impoing proportions. However, taking into consideration the wretched weather, and the next to impossable state of the roads in the interior, the volume of business certainly equaled reasonable expectations. With the advent of seasonable weather a revival of business is confidently looked for, and some improvement in collections, which just at present are unpleasantly slow. Prices of staple goods are firm all around, and in prints the tendency seems to be slightly unward. The New York Journal of Commerce says of the export movement:

"The shipments of domestic notions for the week have been of afairly satisfactory classifications for the week have been of a fairly satisfactory classifications for the carried by the presence of 15.338 packages, against 7.220 for the corresponding period of 1576, and exceeding by did packages the total for the same time in 1890, when they amounted to 114, 722 packages, which were the largest ever reached. This is exceedingly encouraging to the efforts of our merchants, whose eyes were suddenly opened to the injustice practiced against them, but discovered only in the orthographical error made in the use of American names wherewith to portularize British cotton cloths in the China markess. About 100 years ago, throwing tea overboard was the result of Americans becoming aroused to the wrongs that were being heaped upon them; and it same overboard that led our merchants in two years from 44.44 years factoring, but limited to this amount for want of proper communications with countries fully as desirous of having our domestics as manufacturers are to furnish them."

New York, Nov. 27.—Business moderate with package houses; jobting trade generally quiet; exton goods in active but

The movement of lumber and shingles for the week ending Nov. 24 and since Jan. 1 was as follows:

to the bad weather and impassable condcountry roads. Quotations:
First and second clear, I and 2-ligh.
Third clear. I inch.
Third clear. I inch.
Third clear. I inch.
First and second clear dessed siding.
First common dressed siding.
Flooring, first common, dressed.
Flooring, third common, dressed.
Flooring, third common, dressed.
Flooring, third common, dressed.
Box boards, A, 14 inches and unwards.
Box boards, I inches and unwards.
Box boards, I inches and unwards.
C stock boards, 10 to 12 luch.
B stock boards, 10 to 12 luch.
C stock boards, 12 to 16 inch.
D of common stock boards.
Common lumber—outside prices are for de
Fencing, No. 1, 14-21 ft. ...\$34.00@35.00 25.00@30,00 22.00@27.00 17.00 14.00@15.00

17: 100@12.50
10.50@12.00
9.00@10.50
11.00@12.50
9.00@10.50
10.00@11.50
12.00@20.60
10.50@11.50
8.00@11.50
18.00
2.00@ 2.255
2.50@ 2.75

BY TELEGRAPH. FOREIGN CITIES.

Western, 57s. Bacon—Cumberlands, 45s; short ribs, 41s; long clear, 40s; short clear, 41s; shoulders, 35s; hams, 47s. Lard, 43s 9d. Prime mess beef, 91s; India

hains, 47s. Lard, 43s ed. Prime mess beef, 91s; Indiamess beef, 98s; extra India mess, 111s. Cheese, 63s.
Tallow, 40s.
LONION, NOV. 27.—Liverpool—Wheat and corn firm.
Mark Lane-Cargoes off coast—Wheat in good demand;
fair average No. 2 spring, 51s ed. Corn steady. Cargoes on passage—Wheat firm. Corn quieter.
Suecial Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
Liverpool., Nov. 27—11:30 a. m.—Grain—Wheat—
Winter, No. 1, 11s 64; No. 2, 10s 94; spring, No. 1, 11s;
No. 2, 10s 4d; white, No. 1, 12s 11d; No. 2, 12s
7d; club, No. 1, 13s 3d; No. 2, 12s 10d. Corn—No. 1,
28s 6d; No. 2, 29s 94.

7d; cub, No. 7, 138 3d; No. 2, 128 10d. Corn-No. 1, 228 6d; No. 2, 298 3d.

Provisions-Pork, 57s. Lard, 43s 6d.

Liverroot, Nov. 27-2:30 p. m.-Grain-Wheat-White, No. 1, 13s; No. 2, 12s 7d; club, No. 1, 13s 4d; No. 2, 12s 10d. Breadstuffs generally steady, Provisions-Lard, 43s.

Liverroot, Nov. 27. - Latest - Corrow - Steady; 67-16:66%d; sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 10,000.

Yarns and fabrics at Manchester quiet and unchanged.

Western mixed, 29s 3d@29s 6d. Oats-American, 3s.

CLOVER SEED—American, 45:350s.
PROVISIONS—Mess pork, 57s. Prime mess beef, 91s ed. Lard—American, 43s. Bacon—Long clear, 40s; abort clear, 41s.

short clear, 41s.

CHERSE—Fine American, 63s.

TALLOW—American, 40s 34@40s 6d.

FETROLEUM—Spirits, 7s 6d; refined 11s 91@12s.

LINSERO OHL—51s 6d.

RESIN—Common, 5s 6d; pele, 13s.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—25s.

LONDON, NOV. 27.—SUGAR—NO. 1, Dutch standard,

25s@25s 6d.

LINSERO CHL—29s 6d.

LINSERO CAKE—0s@3s 6d.

ANTWEER, NOV. 27.—PETOLEUM—31s 3d.

LIVERPOOL, NOV. 27.—FLOUR—EXTR New York, 29s.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 27. -FLOUR -Extra New York, 298. · AMERICAN CITIES. NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—Grain—Wheat less active

New York, Nov. 27.—Grain—Wheat less active, and, though opening somewhat stronger, left off weak at a partial reduction of 1/6/6/16 per bu on spring grades, under freer offerings. Export call less urgent; 48.000 bu No. 1 Milwaukee spring at \$1.32½; 8,000 bu No. 2 Milwaukee spring deliverable in a few days at \$1.32½ (with No. 2 Chicago spring quoted at \$1.31); 8,000 bu No. 2 Chicago spring, November, at \$1.32. Corn less freely dealt in, especially in option line, and brices which ruled a shade higher during the day fell off slightly near the close, and left off barely steady; new crop yellow Western, 8,000 bu, at 65c. Rye quiet, but quoted steady; No. 1 Western boat-loads quoted at 766/77c; No. 2 do at 736/75c. Oats in quite moderate request, and again quoted weaker; mixed Western, 42,000 bu at 306/40/4c; white Western, 6,300 bu at 396/42/4c; No. 2 Chicago quoted afloat at 40c; No. 2 Milwaukee, last half of December and first half of January, 16,000 bu at 41c.

at 41c.

Paovisions—Mess pork in more request for early delivery, but quoted alower; sales of 150 bris bid at \$13.75; 300 bris new at \$13.60613.75, and 50 bris family at \$13.50; for forward delivery Western mess inactive with November option quoted nominal; December, \$13.20613.43; seller remainder of the year \$13.206; 13.40; January, \$13.20613.40; February, \$13.45, with sales reported of only 250 bris February at \$13.45; Cut meats in fair request, but quoted irregular in price. Bácoo firm and in demand; Western long clear for December quoted at 6½c bid. Western steam lard fairly active for early delivery, mainly for refining purposes, but quoted lower; sales of 1,050 tes prime at \$8.403.42½, chiefly at \$8.40, closing at \$8.40 asked, and 150 tes to arrive next week at \$8.40; for forward delivery, Western steam rather less active; November option quoted at \$8.40; December, \$8.37½; seller remainder of the year, \$8.37½; \$8.40; \$1,000 tes delivery, \$8.5068.52½; March, \$8.008.62½; February, \$8.5068.52½; March, \$8.008.62½; refined in moderate request, chiefly for the Continent, at \$8.7568.85.

Tallow—In fair demand at steady river; sales reported of 95.000 bs at \$7.5067.63%, as to quality. ported of 50,000 hs at 7.5067.68%, as to quality.
SUGARA-Rawmoderately active, but quoted weak,
on a basis of 7%67%c for fair to good refining Cuba;

on a basis of 74/67½ for fair to good refining Cuta; refined in limited demand, including cut loaf at 10½6 10½c.

WHENCY—Quoted steady at \$1.00½61.10 regular, with sales reported of 100,brls at these figures; also 54 brls of a favorite brand at \$1.11 per gallon.

FREGURES—Grain accommodation on berth and charter in good demand at generally firm rates. The German steam line have already placed under contract most of their room available for the December and early January shipments. For Liverpool, by steam, 10,000 bu barky at 6d; 28,500 bu wheat at 8d.

y stansy at 8d; 28, 500 bu wheat at 8d.

To the Western Associated Press.

New York, Nov. 27.—Cotton.—Quiet; 11%@11
7-16c; futures steady; November, 11.18@11.19c; December, 11.18@11.19c; January, 11.29c; February, 11.36@11.59c; Martin, 11.56@11.59c; April, 11.65@11.59c; May, 11.76@11.70; June, 11.91@11.92c; July, 11.96@11.97c; August, 12.00@12.01c.

FLOUR.—Receibts, 15.000 bris, shipping steady; others dull and heavy; No. 2, 83.00@4.30; super State and Western, 64.75@5.25; common to good extra, 85.30
65.75; good to choice, 25.200@4.30; super State and Western, 64.75@5.25; common to good extra, 85.30
65.75; good to choice, 25.200@4.30; white wheat extra, 87.40@6.75; fancy, 85.00@4.00; white wheat extra, 87.40@6.75; St. Louis, 85.50@8.25; cirra Olio, 25.40g.

CORN-MEAL—More steady; Western 20.32; 00.

GRAIN-Wheat—Heavy; receipts, 38.00 00; No. 2 Milwankee, 31.33%; No.1 Milwankee and No.1 Min-nesota, 81.80%; in a No.1 spring, 21.88; No.1 Min-nesota, 81.60%; in a No.1 spring, 21.60%; in a No.1 spring, 21.60%; in a No.1 spring, 21.60%;

GROCHAIRS—Coffee strong: Rio caryors, 134(21946) in cold; folding, 134(212-in cold. Sugar-Market dail real cold; folding, 134(212-in cold. Sugar-Market dail real cold. Sugar-Market dail real cold. Steady. Cold. S

heavy at \$8.40a8.42½.
BUTTER-Steady; Western, 9620c.
CHERSE-7cs124c.
WHISEY-Quiet; \$1.094(\$1.10.
PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA.
Nov. 27.—FLOUR—Steady and firm: supers, \$4.00; extra, \$5.50; Pennsylvania family, \$8.50
67.00; Minnesota do. \$6.0096.75; high grades are patent, \$7.0069.50.
GEAIN—Wheat firm; amber, \$1.4461.48; red, \$1.420
1.44; white, \$1.4561.50. Corn strady; veillow, \$56006; mixed, \$4605c. Oats steady; white Western, \$76306; mixed do, \$5.506c. Rye quiet; 770c.
PROVISIONS—Quiet and west. Mess. Pork, \$14.000
14.50. Beef-india mess, \$242354c.
BUTTER-Unchanged.
EGGE-Steady and firm; Western, \$5c.
GEGE-Steady and muchanged.
WHISEY-\$1.10.
PETROLEUN—Firm; refined, 13½c; crude, 11½G11½c.
RECKIFFS—Wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, 6,000 bu; oats, \$500 bu.
WOOL—Improved demand: supply light; reference.

washed, 50690c; unwashed, 38633c; canace and medium unwashed, 28632c; tub-washed, 28632c; canace and medium unwashed, 28632c; tub-washed, 42645c.

TOLEDO.

18c.
LINSEED OIL-Firm; 52c.
BALTIMORE.
BALTIMORE, Nov. 27.—FLOUB-More active, but un-BALTIMORE. NOV. 27.—FLOUR—More active, but un-changed.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western quiet and easier; red. good to prime, \$1.3561.48; do amber, \$1.5061.55; No. 3 Western winter red. spot and November, \$1.434; De-cember, \$1.444. Com—Western spot a shade finer; futures easier; old Western mixed, spot and November, 654c: December, 65c; steamer, 574c; new Western mixed, spot and November, 634c/835c; December, 653c/856c; January, 624c; February, 614c, Oats steaty, firm and quiet: Western white, 381-637c; do mixed, 34c/85c. Ity quiet at 63c/85c. HAY—Steady; unchanged. Frovisions—Quiet and unchanged. Browisions—Quiet and unchanged.

BUTTER—Choice Western firm: packed, 21@23c; roll. 22@23c. PRESCLEUK—Dull; crude, 75@75/c; refined, 185c. Coffee—Stronger, and not quotably higher. Whisky—Steady at \$1.03c. Hoculey—Heady bighter. Whisky—Steady at \$1.00 his; wheat, 15,000 bu; corn. 96.000 bu; cats, 2,300 bu. SHIPMENTS—COUR. 25,000 bu. ST. LOUIS. ST. LOU

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 27.—Flour-Quiet and unchange all Waters, Nov. 27.—Flour-Quiet and uncanaged Grain-Wheat weak; opened at a decline of Merclosed weak; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, \$1.154; No. 2. \$1.094; December, \$1.075; No. 2. \$1.094; December, \$1.075; No. 2. \$5.00; No. 2. \$5.00

NEW OBLEANS, Nov. 27.—Flour—Dull, weak, and lower; superfine, \$4.25; XX, \$4.75; XXX, \$5.006.00; high grades, \$6.006.00; high g

GRAIN—Wheat—Red., \$1.2561.28; amber and white, \$1.3561.35. Corn—Demand fair and market firm; old white, 50c; new 60, 40642c. Data firmer; mixed, 31c; white, 33c. Kye—Market dull; 63c.
PROVISIONS—FOR quiet at \$12.50. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders, 5c. clear rib, 696:3696c. Bacon and sugarcured hams, none here. Lard steady and unchanged.
WHISKY—Firmer at \$1.05.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., NOV. 27.—FLOUR—Quiet nd unchanged.

unchanged.
GRAIN-Wheat-No. 2 red, \$1.25G1.27. Corn-New mixed, 38% 639% c. Oats, 25623c. Rye, 54655d.
PROVISIONS-More active; shoulders, 44635c; clear rib., 64696; c; hams, 8%63% c. Lard-Steam, \$787%

Boston, Nov. 27.—FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.

Grain—Corn quiet but firm; mixed and yellow. 680.

71%: No. 1 and extra white, 43%:48c; No. 2 white and No. 1 mixed, 40%:41c; No. 3 white and No. 2 mixed, 38%:38%:490.

Oswego, Nov. 27.—Grain—Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee club, \$1.34; No. 1 white Michigan, \$1.44.
PEORIA, Nov. 27.—Highwiner steady; sales 100 bds

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 27.—Petroleus—Market unchanged: demand good; standard winter, 110 test
12/4c. TURPENTINE. WILMINGTON, N. C., NOV. 27.—SPIRITS OF TURPES

CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER. THE WORLD'S CHOICE. Competent judges representing the civilized people of the world appointed for the knowledge of particular arts or sciences, convened at Philadelphia for aix months, to decide upon the comparative merits of the various inventions of mankind, awarded to the manufacturers of Benson's Ospoine Porous Plaster, by media, above all foreign and American Competitors, on the ground ofe its great superioric Strengthens and Curstive Strengthens and cursti

where, Price, 25 cents.

WASHING IS RAPIDLY TAKING THE PLACE
OF SOAP, because it is so made
the positively harmless to clothing. He harm was to
be positively harmless to clothing. He harm warft
Beecher recommends it to all housekeepers. Sold by
all grocers. Price, 5 cents.
Scabury & Johnson, 21 Platt-st., New York. DOLLAR STORE.

Chromos stein's DOLLAR STORE,

SPECIAL NOTICE. WATER.

The true Florida Water always comes with a little pamphiet wrapped around each bottle, and in the paper of this pamphiet are the words: 'Lanman & kenn, New York, 'water-marked, or stamped in pale transparent letters. Hold a leaf up to the light, and if genuine you will see the above words. Do not sufficiently one water mark letters may be very pale, but by looking closely against the light you cannot fall to be them.

POWER CORN SHELLERS, Revolving Screens, and Suction Fan, address TEDMAN & CO., Aurora, Dearborn County, Ind.

FAIRBANKS SCALES PAIRPANKS, MORSE & CO.

CURREN FATHER'S STO

Why. Wife, what is it ; you so take on?
You surely must be craze
from John—
Yet that is hardly likely,

away,
And I can scarcely dan
from him to-day.
We never have e'en hear day may come
When we can welcome a
sented son;
And, though there be no
make him feel
That here, so long as we
want a meal.

want a meal.
Poor boy! how sad he loo
you good-bye,
And, though he spoke qui
neach eye.
I think he would have (turned to go, For I was angry with his

You know that books we to our boy—
It always seemed that no so much joy;
Just let him get his han hide away, and read along from me

boys would play.

And, Wife, you know the been to school,

And many times I've her a fool, This givin' him bookcome to harm, Nor would they be conte and I, I guess, must be four John Sit porin' o'er his books

and so I did not use But, what was worst of which he had lately born You would not wender again.
Our John, poor boy! he
for him to go
And find a home away fa

me so; And I was very willin', sway, He'd hanker to get back But years have passed have never heard word of good or ill n By tears at times, it is As once I did towards on

blame;
For, had I been but ki
have him here,
To comfort us and chee But now, perhaps, it is To gladden us, who long at home. Ah, well! I have been pu nearly wild
When thinking how I to
only child.
I know it cannot last for me so, or would I mind it cou

And you, his mother, he youd your years.

And, though you try to the tears;

And nothin seems to p used to do.

O would that I had died I saw our Parson here t well.

He came to make a call,

he to tell? I know there must be so pleased to-day Than I have seen you a been away. He brought a letter, die

from our John?— Which says that he will der you take on! Thank God! for He filled my soul wit And now let us kneel d shall live; And, when to-morrow's is here to stay,

We'll thank the Lord whe

CHICAGO, November, 1 THECORRESPOND Correspondence Boston
I was break asting with reilly, that dull the sile at India, which work too twenty years ago, Judge hanged in his ov be illled with the gro with the children at been discussing the who was then at Agra We were joyfully a

resented a card; "Mr. Archibald For "Mr. Archibaid For Charles Rattle, the little whistle which is supreme moments of a tiger or the first dence of a native with "12's the correspon News," said he, "Ma him to look me up in decent fellow, I be servant show Mr. For He was a tail, power of the control of the servant show in the servant show hands a little to examine the book Rattle, "even a nov At this Forbes

At this Forbes of the nervously.
"I'm sorry loft the "Sorry! Why!"
"If you have read an attempt to set fooldier's life. The 2 agely, and said th "ranker,' and only one respect the Timeranks when I wrote!
Spoken before a officer's and officials, in this confession, as the nade it.
"My father was continued. "I range!. Of course I shat book was the restriction of the Time" But you got up

mat book was the triticism of the Time
"But you got up
"Yes; I think it
thon to be a writer.
no remarksole soulif
"No remarksole soulif
"No remarksole soulif
"No remarksole soulif
"No remarksole soulif
"Strategy," he re
If here was ever a
abreach, I went.
jeking informatic
fouth, I sought it.
ston in England, I
the first basket of
Those who had relapiace to a stranger,
ered the basket, and to the black shad
forth a blast of amo
was laid upon my
freenwood, of the
forbes, said he,
I've got a wife and
town. You are a
rood feeling in the
cut short by the up
an instant we were
the rank vapora."

CURRENT GOSSIP.

A FATHER'S STORY AND THANKS.

This givin' him book-learnin', for they'd only

Be'd hanker to get back again, and then contented

king how I treated him, our boy, our

I know there must be somethin', for you look more pleased to-day

Than I have seen you all these years that John has

Why, Wife, what is it pleases you? What make

\$1.44@1.48; red, \$1.42@ m steady; yellow, 65@66c; white Western, 37@39c; k. Mess. pork, \$14,000

13)6c; crude, 11)601116c.

bu; corn, 230,000 bu;

d at \$12.00 spot; sales

miet and easier; red, good mber, \$1.50@1.55; No. 2 November, \$1.48%; De-tern spot a shade firmer; ixed, spot and November, ixed, spot and November, ixer, \$740; new Western 63%46%; December,

ed at a decline of Mes ee hard, \$1.1514; No. 1 00%; December, \$1.0774; aukee, \$1.05. Corn dulls 2.2616c. Rye scarce and ull unsettled, and lower;

is; wheat, 10,000 bu. LOUR-Dull, weak, and \$4.75; XXX, \$5,0006.00; ll and lower; shoulders, Market dull; shoulders,

31.28; amber and white, dir and market firm; old Oats firmer; mixed, Sie; il; 69c. 22.50. Bulk meats quiet; 35c. Bacon and sugar-steady and unchanged. 27.-FLOUR-Quiet nd

steady; sales 100 bris

UM. INE. -SPIRITS OF TURPEN

PLASTER. CHOICE. g the civilized people conviedes of particular to the conviction of the conviction o

TAKING THE PLACE ecause it is so much d does away with rub-shes like magic, and is ... Mrs. Henry Ward onsekeepers. Sold by Platt-st., New York ORE. EL PIOTURES,

MOTTO FRAMES TEIN'S LAR STORE East Madison-st. TICE. UINE FLORIDA

s comes with a little ottle, and in the paper.

"Lannan & keinn,
r stamped in pale up to the light, and if fords. Do not buy if it is not the real arti-y be very pale, but by you cannot fail to see

et Impro HELLERS, tion Fan, address arborn County, Ind. ANDARD

ALES ALL KINDS.

18. MORSE & OO.

ake St., Chicago.

buy only the Genuine.

Mess pork, \$11.90.

THE ORRESPONDENT OF THE LONDON DAILY NEWS.

Correspondence Boston Commercial-Bulletin.

I was break asting with the Collector of Barreilly, that dull atle station of Northwestern India, which woke from its sleep, one morning twenty years ago. India every bungalow awarming with black at throats, to see its Judge hanged in his own Curt-House, and to be filled with the groans of them, murdered with the children at their breats. We had been discussing the visit of the Prins, of Wales, who was then at Ayra, and had alreasy done

who was then at Agra, and had alreasy done much, by passing over the scenes of the mutiny, to feal up the scars it had made.

"how then do you account for your astonishing nuces?"

'Strategy," he replied: "nothing but strategy. If here was ever a possibility of going first into a breach, I went. If there was ever a hope of sking information, even in the cannon's nouth, I sought fit. At the last colliery explosion in England, I volunteered to go down in the first basket of exploration,—a ticklish job. Those who had relatives in the pit refused to give place to a stranger, but I persisted. I had enered the basket, and we were just being swung into the black shaft, which was still breathing forth a blast of smoke and flame, when a hand was laid upon my shoulder. It was James Freenwood, of the Telegraph. 'Look here, forbes,' said he, 'this is not fair journalism. I've got a wife and six children, and can't golown. You are a bachelor. I appeal to your rood feeling in the matter.' But his appeal was gut short by the upheaval of the basket, and in an instant we were descending in the midst of the rank vapors."

"And I suppose you wrote a rattling account."

to the New when you came up again?" asked another.

"On the contrary," he said, "I went to bed at once, and stayed there for a week."

"At any rate," said I, "your exertions in the French war were not wholly strategic."

"Forgive me," he rejoined: "I think they were. As I crossed the Channel to Join the Crown Primee of Barony's army, I determined to throw over all literary pretensions, and henceforth adopt the telegram style of writing,—two words and a full stop. All that I did, I did through sheer audacity. I was the first man that entered Paris after the siege. I got wind of the surrender, slipped through the Porte de Chapelle on a stout butcher's nag, and rode straight down the Boulevard Mazenta, though it was crowded with drunken National Guards. I never did a riskier thing. I wandered all night about the streets of the famine-stricken city, ate for breakfast the last leg of chicken in Paris, got my passport vised at the American Embassy, slipped back along the Boulevard, was stopped at the gates by one of our own German troops, was rescued by a friendly officer, canght the only train running to the frontier, wrote my dispatch in the car, and arrived at Strasbourg too late, for the telegraph-office was closed for the night. That was a blow. I found out where the clerk lived, rang a peal at his door, brought him down in his night-cap, produced the belt of sovereigns which I carried round my weist, and offered to pay 20 francs a word for the message. He dressed himself, went to consult the authorities, and returned after an hour to say that he would take the dispatch at the usual night-rates. It contained I,400 words. It appeared in the Daily News next morning, and I got back to our lines in time to enter Paris with the first battalion that passed the Are de Triomphe,—the first man that entered Paris, and the second."

"I thought," said a skeptic of the party, "that telegraph-offices in France were open all night."

"During the war, sir," said Mr. Forbes, with asperity, "they were scarceiy ever open in the

and the second."

"It mought," said a skeptic of the party, "that telegraph-offices in France were open all night."

"During the war, sir," said Mr. Forbes, with asperity of the barm, as would they be content to stay and work upon the farm.

It I guess, must be like him; for, when I saw our John portin o'er his books all day, instead of helpin on doin' work about the place, I thought the boy no good, do I did not use him well, as I, his father, abould.

It was werst of all, one day I took away a book in the brook; d. had you seen, as I did, the look he gave me then.

I would not wonder why I wish to see my boy again.

John, poor boy he thought at last 'twas best for him to go if mod a home away from here, and then he told me so; if was very willin', for I thought, when once sway, come I did towards our boy, for now I take the blame; the sime me cancel of the man and the contented stay.

The same me conserved and then contented stay.

The same had a suborned a country telegraph-master, and lived outside the champ so as to send him my messages. At last I was detected and now precautions were taken. One night a joke went riopling around the messable, and an old Colonel shouted out my name. "Tunder and lightning, sir," said Mr. Forbes, with asperity, "they were scarcely ever open all night."

That was my main difficulty. When we lay before Metx, the German commanders said, bet nothing pass out of camp. Nevertheless, all their movements, all their plans, all the of lay. That was my main difficulty. When we lay before Metx, the German commanders said, bet nothing pass out of camp. Nevertheless, all their movements, all their plans, all the of feers' conversations, all their movements, all their plans, all the of feers' conversations, all their movements, all their plans, all the of feers' conversations, all their movements, all their movements, all their movements, all their movements, all their plans, all the of feers' conversations, all their movements, all their movements, all their movements, all their movements,

'you here!'"
"Ten minutes afterward came word that the

and we lay queetly in the harbor, burning ho lights. Presently a dark mass loomed upon us and shouts arose:

"Forbes! Forbes, I say! Come, no shamming! We know you are there."

"But I kept quite sileut, and remembered with no little vexation that a second tug had arrived in the harbor that morning. At length the Warrior appeared. We steered towards her, and as we passed I spraing for her chains, and was dragged in the ship's wake up to my walst in water. However, I got on deek. I ran down to the steward and offered him five pounds to bring my man into his cabin. He did so, and locked the door. Then I offered fifty pounds to the poor, lean devil of a ship-wrecked sallor in exchange for his story. He begut it and I scribbled away.

"Ten minutes later came a violent rapping."

"Let us in, Forbes,' said the well-known voices. me so,
Nor would I mind it could I see our boy before I go.
And you, his mother, have grown old and gray beyond your years,
And, though you try to hide them, yet I often see

well.

He came to make a call, you say. What news had
he to tell? voices.

"But I only wrote the harder. At last an officer appeared and insisted on my coming on deck. There I found the Captain in a towering passion. ... What the devil do you mean, sir, by boardbeen away.

Be brought a letter, did you say, from him—what!
from our John?—

Which says that he will soon be home. No wondecrease take on!

"I offered him my credentials and excuses, and finally we were all put on board the tug, including the shipwrecked mariner.

"The correspondents at first wanted to fight

Thank God! for He has heard my prayer, and alled my soul with joy.

And taken sorrow from my heart by sendin back our boy.

And read you to be heard down and ask that God His. our boy.

And now let us kneel down and ask that God His grace may give,
And shower His blessings on our boy as long as he shall live;
And, when to-morrow's dawn has come, and John is here to stay,
We'll thank the Lord who gate to us a true Thanksgiving-Day.

W. M. G.

THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE LONDON DAILY NEWS.

Correspondence Bosion Commercial-Bulletin.
I was break-asting with the Collector of Bareilly, that dull stile station of Northwestern leads which wolks to me the clean one morning.

THE LAND OF MIDIAN.

THE LAND OF MIDIAN. Correspondence London Times.
ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 29.—Readers of the Times will remember that last spring Capt. Burton, the well-known Eastern traveler, made an expedition into the Land of Midian, which lies to the southeast of the Gulf of Akaba, in the Red the was a tail, powerful man, this Arch and be had been tellow, I believe. "And be had the terrant show fire point in the orange of the man and the short, and a will be the should be t Sea. He was accompanied by a mining engineer, M. Marie, and the two explorers came upon traces of extensive mining operations, the

TWO OF MR. LINCOLN'S STORIES. Here are two fresh stories about Mr. Lincoln: One day a gentleman, speaking to him about Mr. Chase's political ambition, expressed sur-

United States was not sufficiently high to aliay the ambition of any man. "Do you know Mr. Chase well—very well+" asked Mr. Lincoln. "Yes—I think so," somewhat doubtfully replied the other. "Well," rejoined Mr. Lincoln, "let me tell you about Mr. Chase. He is a man who, if he is happy enough to get to heaven, will certainly aspire to a seat on the throne."

is a man who, if he is happy enough to get to heaven, will certainly aspire to a seat on the throne."

At another time, during a critical period of the war, two geutlemen were consulting with Mr. Lincolu on an important matter which required a prompt decision. Observing that other persons were waiting to see him, one of them remarked that his work seemed to be endless, for as soon as one matter was adjusted another arose, and that many matters must be brought before him which it would be impossible for any man to settle. "That reminds me of a man out West," said Mr. Lincoln. "He lived away out West, where he had no neighbors, and worked his farm himself. One day some friends visited him and walked out to look at the place. The bost pointed out the use of this and that lot, and in one which he said he was going to plow the visitors observed a immense tree which had been cut down recently. They asked him what he was going to do with that tree. 'Well,' said ne, 'that tree has caused me considerable perplexity. I couldn't make up my mind just what to do about it. It is so green that I can't burn it; it would take ten pair of oxen to drag it off, and I have only one pair; and if I take the time necessary to dig a hole to bury it in it will make me late with my plowing. This morning, however, I solved the problem. I determined just to plow around it."

This story closely resembles the one which Mr. Blaine told at the Maine Republican Convention, where he artfully appeared as the opponent of an open quarrel with President Hayes, to the effect that in such matters it was better to foliow the example of the countryman, who, when he came across a particularly solid stump, always plowed around it.

NEW YORK'S NEW MUSEUM.

Correspondence Boston Journal.

The American Museum of Natural History, on the corner of Seventy-seventh street and Eighth avenue, New York, will be thrown open to the public Dec. 10, at which time President Eighth avenue, New York, will be thrown open to the public Dec. 10, at which time President Hayes and his Cabinet will be present to manugurate it. It was intended to open it at an earher date, but the President was unable to attend before the date now set, and it was postponed accordingly. The building is a magnificent one, five stories high, and costing \$750,000, and has accommodations for the exhibition of specimens illustrating all branches of natural history. On the upper floor are rooms open to the use of the public, with microscopes and other instruments necessary for study, and a choice library of standard authorities for consultation, while a number of other rooms on the same floor are furnished with geological surveys of the various States of the Union. A large number of valuable collections have already been secured at a very low cost, including the Hall collection of fossils, worth \$150,000, and for which \$65,000 were paid, which includes a perfect fossil head of the ichthrosaurus, which is so well preserved that the eye-ball, five inches in diameter, is plainly seen; the De Morgán collection of antiquities from the glacial drift of France; the Maj. Jones collection of Indian antiquities from Georgia, including all the articles, weapons, etc., of the Mound-builders, the Porto Rice collection of antiquities, and many others of equal rarity and value. There is also a Mammoth, purchased from Prof. Ward, of Rochester, which stands twenty-flye feet high and has tusks curving to the right and left that are fifteen feet in length, one of which would be a heavy lond for a horse, and several specimens of gigantic and now extinct Australian birds, the Moa, which stand iffeen feet high and have larger bones, with one or two exceptions, than any living animal. Altogether the building and its contents are worthy the honor which President Hayes has consented to bestow upon it.

Record of Business Transacted Yesterday. He seems to have been chronically spoiling for a fight, and, in default of a better opponent, he amused himself with pounding her. Finally, one night in February last, about 11 o'clock, he went home, and began stripping off his super-fluous clothing preparatory for a mill. She noted the ominous preparations, and, mindful of her former sad ex-perience, took refuge with a neighbor, where she has since remained, leaving Joseph to keep bachelor's hall. He has scraped together about \$2,500, and she desires that he may be

The case of Kerr vs. The South Park Commissioners, involving the title to the Phillips tract in Hyde Park, worth \$200,000, was concluded vesterday before Judge Drummond. Mr. Robert Rae, on behalf of complainants, made the

ert Rae, on behalf of complamants, made the closing argument, and the case was taken under advisement.

A calendar of city condemnation and assessment cases will be called by Judge Jameson at the December tern of the Superior Court.

Judge Farwell vesterday granted a decree of divorce to Mary McIntosh from Albert H. McIntosh for drunkenness, and to Charles E. Hoffman from Louise Hoffman for describon.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Intosh for drunkenness, and to Charles E. Hoffman from Louise Hoffman for descriton. UNITED STATES COURTS.

David Wilber began a suit for \$6,000 against John A. Huck.

James W. McDonough et al. brought suit against the Hatch Lithographic Company, claiming \$9,500.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

Francis A. Eastman, lately a member of the firm of Golsen & Eastman, and formerly a Postmaster of this city, went into voluntary bankruptcy yesterday. His secured debts are \$52,000, due the United States, and the unsecured \$29,900. The assets consist of several judgments to the amount of \$9,500 against divers parties. The petition was referred to Register Hibbard.

Joel Cary, a hay-press maker at No. 63 North Jefferson street, also filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. The preferred debts are \$60.70, the secured \$1,664.60, and the unsecured \$7,867. The assets comprise \$354 worth of machinery, bills and notes, \$1,031.85; tools, \$258; open accounts, \$38,90. Reference to Register Hibbard.

Discharges were issued to Jerome W. Goodspeed and C. R. Hopkins.

Bradford Hancock was vesterday appointed Assignees of Elson T. Wright.

Assignees will be chosen at 10 a. m. to-day for Edwin J. Cubley and for George B. Griffin. The final dividend meeting of the Chicaco Marble Manufacturing Company will be held at 2 p. m.

Marble Manufacturing Company will be held at 2 p. m.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Otway Watson, Charles A. Belden, and James G. Minshall filed a bill against Albert E. and Belle L. McKinney, John D. Boardman, successor in trust, W. E. Furness, Julia B. R. Wyatt, Mary J. Wyatt, C. L. Wyatt, J. E. Wyatt, A. R. Wyatt, F. P. Wyatt, Nelson Bush, administrator, and Elmira Stearnes, to foreclose a trustdeed for \$2,400 on Lots 23, 25, 85, and 87, in Sharp and Smith's Subdivision of Block 42, of Canal Trustees' Subdivision of Block 42, of Canal Trustees' Subdivision of How. 1, and W. 1, of the N. E. 1, of Sec. 17, 39, 14.

Elizabeth Roberts began a sult in trover against Henry Horner, Isaac H. Horner, and Half Solomon, claiming \$5,000 damages.

Otway Watson, J. G. Minshail, and Charles A. Belden filed a bill against Albert E. McKinney, Belle L. McKinney, J. D. Boardman, and others to foreclose two trust-deeds for \$1,250 on Lots \$7 and 38, in Sharp & Smith's Subdivision of Block 42, in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the W. 1/2 and the W. 1/2 of the N. E. 1/2 of Sec. 17, 39, 14.

John R. Adams file a bill against William G. Gallaner, Solomon A. Smith, L. J. Gage, Eli Kinney, and H. H. Walker to foreclose three trust-deeds for \$6,000 each, on Lots 1 to 48 inclusive, of Block 14 in Walker's Douglas Park Addition to Chicago.

A. A. Munger sued Morton Culver for \$1,000.

John T. Cowles began a sult for \$5,000 yester-day against John H. Donlin. Louis Kosten sued Jacob C. Schneider for \$1,000. Lovee & Morgan, of New York, for the use of Lovee & Morgan, of New York, for the use of W. H. Mbrgan, began a sait against Honer Crook, a Assignee of the State Insurance Company, to recover \$7,000 for legal services in prosecuting George C. Smith in New Jersey.

THE CALL.

JUDGE PRUNNOND—In chambers.

JUDGE ANY—220, 238, 241, 243 to 248, 248 to 259, inclusive. No. 237, Tarrant vs. Guthrie, on trial.

JUDGE ANNESON—Passed cases.

JUDGE 100HE-23, 24, 25. No. 22, Race vs. Davis, ostrial.

JUDGE 106HE-584, 503, and 600 to 615, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE 1007H-58t case; term No. 1, 474, Powers vs. Gregg, and calendar Nos. 392, 398 to 420, inclusive, except 462, 404, 406, 411, and 414. No case on tria.

JUDGE F HEVILL—General business.

JUDGE WILLIMS—S03, Grandice vs. Elebenberg.

JUDGE WILLIMS—S03, Grandice vs. Elebenberg.

JUDGE MILLIMS—S03, Grandice vs. Elebenberg.

JUDGE MILLIMS—S03, Grandice vs. Elebenberg.

JUDGENERAL COURT—CONFESSIONS—Aaran Cahn et al. vs. The Rock Valley Paper Company, 3467.87.

—Maria Bacck vs. Matth Schavier and Juseph

secon haiser and w. winning about. A. Burlett vs. C. A. Farris, \$34.40.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Springfield, Ill., Nov. 37.—The Appellate Court has been occupied to day in hearing oral arguments in the case of Wilsons vs. the estate of John T. Alexander, appeal from Morgan, and in the Nicols maburactice case from McLean. Decision was reserved.

Allen Whitesel, of Charleston, Coles County, to-day filed a petition in voluntary bankruptcy. In the United States Court to-day condemnation proceedings were dismissed in the case of the Cairo & St. Louis Railroad vs. Taylor and others, Trustees of Cairo City property. This case has been of long standing, and involved the question of a railroad's right of way into

MARINE NEWS.

THE RIVER MOUTH.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Chicago, Nov. 26.—The many shipwrecks just south of the Chicago Light-House during the last the first error, the Government officers should have changed the course of the extension to the North Pier, but in this they again erred. Now, the first error, the Government officers should have changed the course of the extension to the North Pier, but in this they again erred. Now, what should be done is to extend the North Pier about 1.000 feet further on a line towards, the Crib, in nearly a northeast direction. This would not only widen the entrance to the harbor, but make it much easier for vessels coming from the north to enter in a gale. Now they have to turn about 80 degress, but with the extension above suggested vessels would only have to turn about 35 degrees, and then 45 degrees more to enter the river, and could then enter with much less danger of striking the Government breakwater, or driving onto the numerous piers that line the shore from the harbor it 5 South Park harbor. The line of commerce of nine-tenths of all the vessels on Lake Michigan is about 10 degrees east of north; hence, vessels coming down the lake, towards Chicago harbor, will be moving about south 10 degrees west, and to enter the harbor; running east and west. will require a turn to the west of 80 degrees. Were this extension completed, then a vessel salling south 10 degrees west would have to turn only 35 degrees to enter a harbor running on an angle of 45 degrees.

This would preven nine-tenths of the shipwrecks that now happen between Chicago and South Chicago, a distance of twelve miles.

Another improvement to navigation would be to extend the north pier at South Chicago, harbor shout 500 feet farther, in a northeasterly direction, which would be an angle of 15 degrees to the north from the present pier, which bears north 60 degrees east.

Then, if all these precautions were not sufficient, let another harbor of refuge be constructed at the mouth of Wolf River. Let the entrance be 300 feet wide, and then narrow-up to 100 feet as it enters the river over the bar. This would make the course of the north pier about north 15 degrees east. With this last harbor, although small, the chances of losing a vessel would be very much lessend.

To illustrate. Let a vessel b

pulled off and towed to a Detroit dry-dock, where she will discharge part of her cargo and repair damages.

The tag Favorite has been having an "awful" time of it lately. She has been aground on Fighting Island and Belle Isla. and ran the bowsprit of the schr Three Bells through the roof of a shed on the Michigan Central whate-and-Brue and the schr Granger has their bulwariss stove in lately. They were at Milwaukee Monday. The Granger was in the tow with the lost Kate L. Bruce on the night of the 8th first.

Capt. Reardon, of the schr Alleghany, picked up a lead-colored yawl-boat off Point Betsy on his last trip hither, and the owner can have it by applying on board the schooner.

The schr Jane Belle arrived at Detroit, where her hill was examined and found all right. A foresuil, anchor, and running-gear were missing. They were supplied, and she departed for Buffalo. The schr F. B. Gardner is still high up on the beach at Lincoln Park, and, unless something is done soon to get her off, she will probably remain in her sand-bed for the winter.

Inspector Guthrie was lost at the scene of the Hiron horror. He was well-known all over the lakes.

BUFFALO. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
BUFFALO, Nov. 27.—Most of the wind-bound fleet arrived this morning, including Butcher Boy, Levi Rawson, F. Siegel, H. A. Kent, Clayton Levi Rawson, F. Siegel, H. A. Kent, Clayton Belle, M. F. Minrick, Kingfisher, Gladiator, H.P. Baldwin, T. P. Sheldon, M. I. Wilcox, St. An-drews, Mont Blac, Sauderson, and prop James Fisk, Jr. Their grain cargoes aggregate 410,000 bit.

drews, Mort Biac, Sanderson, and prop James Fisk, Jr. Their grain cargoes aggregate 410,000 bit.

The weather along the canal is reported mild, and boats are making good headway. A few days more and all grain-laden boats and reach tidewater.

Wheat was shipped to Rochester to-day at 3c per bu on canal.

No coal shipments for the upper lake.

The schrs Eutcher Boy, Ishpeming, T. P. Sheidon, and Kingfisher will lay up here. M. I. Wilcox goes to Port Colborne to winter.

To the Western Associated Press.

Burralo, Nov. 27.—Charters—Steam-barge D. M. Watson, pagirout to Cheveland at 50c per ton; the W. H. Barnum goes to Sandusky for coal to Milwankee on private terms.

Shipments to Upper Lake ports have about ceased. No clearances 1. day.

Vessels, passing Port Colborne Lock for twenty-four hours ending Nov. 23, 6 p. m.—Eastward—Props Dominion, Detroit to St. Catharines; Abercörn, Muskegon to Ogdensburg; St. Albans, Chicago to Ogdensburg; Palmouth, Erie to Oswego; schrs Garibildi and Bentos, Erie to Toronto; Montana, Toledo, and Clayton. Cleveland to Welland; Trinadad, Milwaukee to Oswego.

Westward—Prop City of Concord, Oswego to Chicago.

ERIE. ERIE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Exit, Pa., Nov. 27.—The tag Thomas Thompson was burned to the water's edge six miles from shore this afternoon. The wreck was towed inside, and when abreast of the elevators she sank in wenty feet of water, and now lies directly in the path of vessels. The vessel was owned by Tim. Jim, and Tom Mahoney, was valued at \$6,000, and insured for \$3,200. The fire started in the coal bunker. The steam barge William H. Barnum, rendered valuable assistance. She was bound for Sandasky, but tarned out of her course to save the crew. crew.

Arrivals—Prop Afizona, Bay City, prop Dover, schr G. D. Russell, E. R. Williams, Toledo; prop India, Japan, schrs Annie Sherwood, Marengo, Thomas A. Scot, Chicago.

Departures—Prop Dover, schr G. D. Russell,

FOSTER'S PONTOONS AGAIN.

We have before menianed the fact that Capt.
William Foster had make experiments with his new patent submerged pontoons for raising sunken vessels. These experiments were only on the small scale allowed by a model. He is now constructing four for practical nae. The iron work is being done at the Globe Works, and the rubber portion at the Cleveland Rubber Works. They will be four by eight feet on the inside, with a lifting power of 7,936 net pounds each, deducting the weight of the pontoons, which is about 240 hs. Each pontoon contains 128 hs of air. Capt. Foster expects to be ready to make a trial of the pon-

toons the latter part of next week. He has also a new plan for diving apparatus and life-saving jacket, which are entirely new, but are not yet ready for practical demonstration.—Cleveland Herald, 26th.

The Alpena Argus pertinently say Point is one of the most desirable local lakes for a light and whistle, as has

craft left harbor, most of them being lumber ves-sels bound for west shore ports for cargoes for Chicago. Among those outward bound were the schrs Two Fannies, S. P. Ely, and L. C. Wood-ruff. The first named vessel goes to Escanaba for iron ore for this port, and the others for similar cargoes for Cleveland. The schrs Coraing and Nicholson, grain laden for below, and detained in this harbor, also got away. At a late hour last night the wind increased to a gale, and portended trouble for the mariner.

PORT HURON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich. Nov. 27.—Down—Props
Montgomery, India and consort, schrs A. G.
Morey, Alpena.

SAGINAW COMMERCE.

A correspondent at Saginaw says this season has been better than the last at that port. The total shipments of salt during the season aggregate 1,110,000 bris by water, of which the Michigan Association is credited with 1,029,596 bris up to the 23d inst. The stock of lumber on the docks at the close will aggregate about 175,000,000 ft, of which a large quantity is sold, and about 30,000,000 ft less than the amount on hand at the close of navigation in 1876.

A TUG BURNED. A TUG BURNED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 27.—The prop W. H.
Barnum, en route to Erie to-day, saw a tug on fire, and went to her relief. She was discovered to be the Thomas Thompson. By vigorous efforts the Barnum extinguished the flames and saved the crew, but not until the boat had burned to the water's edge. It was towed to Erie and sunk in the channel in some nineteen feet of water. The loss was \$6,000; insured for \$2,300.

CHICAGO, Nov. 27.—Steamers were taken for 30,000 bu wheat and 97,000 bu corn,—the prop Jarvis Lord for wheat, the Badger State and Scoha for corn. The Cuba goes to Milwaukee for a load.

Lumber charters are over for the season, and those vessels only that had been detained left to fill engagements. There were but few vessels on the market yesterday.

NAVIGATION NOTES.

course of the north oler about north loggreesest. With this last harbor, although small, the chances of losing a vessel would be very much lessened.

Course, the loss of the loss of the last harbor, although small, the chances of losing as vessel would be very much lessened.

Course, the loss of loss of loss of loss of loss of fort and harbor, and harb

PORT OF CHICAGO. The following were the arrivals and clearances for the twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock last

night:
ARRIVALS—Props Arabia, Buffalo, sundries; Nebraska, Buffalo, sundries; Jay Gould, Buffalo, sundries; Badger State. Buffalo, sundries; Menominee. Green Bay, sundries; schar Fotomac, Ford River, lumber; J. M. Hutchinson, Buffalo, coal; da Keith, Cieveland, coal; Groton, Dunean Citv, lumber; Lavinda, South Chicago, light; William Jones, Cleveland, fron; Lens Johnson, Ford River, lumber; Ketcham, Cedar River, posts; Outrich, Suamico, lumber; Ediza Buffalo, coal; F. Lo Dendar, Files Buffalo, coal; F. Lo Dendar, Chen Chandler, Bis Forest, Cheboycan, lumber; A. Mosher, Comotic, lumber; Bell Brown, Garden Bay, lumber; Charlotte Rash, Sturgeon Bay, lumber; Sehr E. Michelson, Erie, 46,000 bu corn; prop Starucca, Buffalo, 46,000 bu corn, 28,000 bu cata, 400 bris flour, 460,000 lis lard, 290 sacks oil cake, and sundries; bark Erastus Corning, Erie, 45,000 bu corn. night:

THE STATE-HOUSE VOTE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 27.—The State officers to-day concluded the canvass of the vote on the State-House appropriation. The return from Richland County arrived at noon. The official vote is returned at 80,293 for the appropriation and 204,860 against; total vote cast, 839,189. This footing differs from that of unofficial reports. The figures were formally certified to the Governor, who will to-morrow issue a proclamation announcing the result.

COAL SALE.

New York, Nov. 27.—The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company sold at auction to-day 100,000 tons Scranton coal. The prices showed a considerable falling off compared with last month. The following were the sales: Five thousand tons steamer at 82,300,000 tons grate at 82,234(2),234

A Mule Running Down a Deer.

Maphiand (2). Record.

One day last week a deer was chased from the mountain into Jackson's River, closely followed by a pack of hunds. The deer crossed the river and jumped into a field near by, beloning to A. T. Stephenson, Esq. A small, mischlevous mule was grazing in the field, and, as soon as he spied the deer, took up the chase, followed it closely until the fence on the opposite side was reached, which the deer attempted to clear, but failed, and fell to the ground, whereupon the mule struck it with its fore feet, and held it there until the loors came up and captured it. The feat was witnessed by several gentlemen of Jackson's River, who will testify to the fact.

Happy tidings for nervous sufferers, and those who have been dosed, dragged, and quacked. Pulvermacher's Electric Beits effectually care premature debility, weakness, and decay. Book and Journal, with information worth thousands, mailed free. Address Pulvermacher Galvanic Co., Cincinnati. O. AMUSEMENTS.

COLISEUM. TO-NIGHT, TWO GREAT DRAMATIC STARS, GEORGE FRANCE and FRANK FOSTER, in Thrilling Drama of

WIDE A WAKE

The wonderful Dramatic Dogs, BRUNO and DON CASSAR. The Great ANNIE HINDLE in new songs, de. Grand Gilo Constellation. Extra Matinee Thanksgiving-Day at 2 p. m. Extra Performance.

THE TABERNACLE.

POUR THOUSAND GOOD SEATS LEFT FOR THE KELLOGG-CARY CONCERT TO-MORROW (THANKSGIVING) NIGHT: PRICES-50c, 75c, AND \$1.00-LOW-ER THAN EVER BEFORE KNOWN FOR SUCH GRAND MUSICAL ENTERTAIN-SECURE YOUR SEATS THIS MORN-

ING AT ROOT & SONS', 156 STATE-ST.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE. MONDAY, NOV. 28, engagement of the en MISS MAGGIE MOORE and MR. J. C. WILLIAMSON, In their great American Drama, STRUCK OIL,

ritten expressly for them and played by them nowards 500 times in their tour around the world, and restry at the UNION SOUARE THEATER, NEW DIKK. The play will be produced with all the MAGFICENT SCENIC EFFECTS, NOVEL SENSA-ONS, and the same cast as in New York. GRAND SPECIAL MATINEE on Thursday, Thanksving-Day, at 2 p. m. Also Satarday.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE J. H. HAVERLY Proprietor and Mar LEADING WEDNESDAY MATINER AND NIGHT.
Mr. McKEE RANKIN and Miss KITTY BLANCHARD,
in Joaquin Miller's Charming American Play.
THE DANITES.
Mr. Louis Aldrich in his original creation of the Parson. Mr. C. T. Paraloe specially engaged to play the
Chinaman. A wonderfully strong phenomenal cast
throughout. Thanksgiving Matinee at 3. Wednesday
and Saturday Matinees at 2:30.
Next week—OLIVER DOUD BYRON.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. LAST WEEK of Bronson Howard's Drama,
LILLIAN;
OB, WOMAN'S LAST LOVE.
"THE BRIGHTEST PLAY OF THE DAY." THANKSGIVING LILLIAN

Next Week-The German THE BELLS.
SIDONIE, THE MARRIED FLIRT, in rehearsal. M'CORMICK HALL.

LECTURE BY WENDELL PHILLIPS,

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ABIDE WITH ME.

The Favorite Sacred Song, by Rev. Henry Francis
Lyte. With full-page and Initial Illustrations, designed by Miss L. B. Humphrey, engraved by John
Andrew & Son. Small 4to. Cloth, gilt, \$2.00.
This poem is familiar to all as the praise song of
Church, Chapel, and Home Worship. In the sick room
and in the house of bereavement it is a never-failing
source of comfort.
Uniform with the elegant editions of

OH! WHY SHOULD THE SPIRIT OF MORTAL BE PROUD?

BALLADS OF BRAVERY. "BALLADS OF BEAUTY"

"BALLADS OF HOME."

ÆSOP'S FABLES. new and elegant edition, with over One Hundred Hilustrations. Large 4to, gilt. In Red, Black, and Gold. \$3.50. The illustrations to this superb edition, both full-page and letter-press, are by the celebrated artist, Ernest Griset, The text presents these world-renowned Fables in their liveliest form.

THE NEW ENTERPRISE. OUR LUCKY SERIES,

comprising bright and sparkling stories for young peo-ple by the best authors, is designed to give the younger members of the family what "Our Spark-ling Series" gives the older ones, The Best at the Lowest Price. Paper, 50 cents; cloth, illustrated, \$1 per volume FIRST TWO STORIES NOW READY.

Story of Country Sport, City Temptations, and Ocean Peril. Full of Fun and Adventure. HIS OWN MASTER. By the Popular Author, J. T. Trowbridge, and one of his best Stories. Equally attractive to old and

JUST HIS LUCK.

CHILD MARIAN ABROAD. W. F. M. Round, the author of "Achsah." A charming narrative of the Adventures of a little girl of the "Prudy" pattern in the Old World. Il-lustrated, \$1.25. Elijah Kellogg's New Book,

Little Miss America in Europe.

FOREST GLEN; Or, The Mohawk's Friendship. Elijah Kellogg. Being the fifth volume of the "Forest Glen Series." \$1.25. EACH AND ALL; Or, How Seven Little Sisters Prove Their Sisterhood.

companion to "The Seven Little Sisters who Live on the Round Ball that Floats in the Air." By Jane Andrews. 16mo. Illustrated. \$1. WARRINGTON" PEN POR-TRAITS. Collection of Personal and Political Reminis-from 1848 to 1876, from the writings of Willi Robinson. Edited by his widow. Crown Svo. with steel portrait, \$2.50.

ELOCUTION SIMPLIFIED; 7ith an appendix on Lisping, Stammering, Stuttering and other Defects of Speech. By Walter K. Fobe-graduate of Boston School of Orstory. A compar-ion to "Baker's Ecading Club," 18mo. Cioth. S-cents. LATELY PUBLISHED.

THE TELEPHONE.

account of the Phenomena of Electricity, Magne ism, and Sound, as involved in its action, with d rections for making a Speaking Telephone. Prof. A. E. Doibear, of Tufts College. 18mo. I lustrated. 75 cents. CHARLOTTE VON STEIN (THE FRIEND OF GOETHE).

Memotr, with Portrait and Heliotype Illustrations. By George H. Calvert, author of "Goethe, a Me-motr," "Life of Rubens," etc. 12mo. Cloth. \$1.50. LEE & SHEPARD'S Half Dollar Books. OUR SPARKLING SERIES. THAT WIFE OF MINE.

thty-first thousand now ready. THAT HUSBAND OF MINE. one Hundred and Thirty-sixth Thousand now ready.

THEY ALL DO IT. The Danbury News Man's new book, and decide best. Fifty-second Thousand now ready.

LEE & SHEPARD, Publishers,

RAILBOAD TIME TABLE ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

Pullman Hotel Cari are run through, betwee case and Council Bluffs, on the train leaving C at 10:30 a. m. No other road runs Pullman or any other fa botel cars west of Chicago. a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sta b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sta

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINOY RAHLROAD-Depots foot of Lake-st., Indians-sv., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sta. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAH WAY Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at depot.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILECAD. , foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-seco Ticket office, 121 Randoiph-st., near Clark.

Leave. Arrive. Mail (via Main and Air-Line). 7:00%. m. *6:35 p. m. Day Express. 9:00 a. m. *7:40 p. m. Atlantic Express (daily). 5:15 p. m. *10:00 a. m. Atlantic Express (daily). 5:15 p. m. *8:00 a. m. Might Express. 50:00 p. m. *7:333 a. m.

FITTSBURG, PT. WAYNE & CHICAGO BAILWAY. BALTIMORE & OHIO. Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of A roest. Ticket Offices: 83 Clark-st., Palmer Ho Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building).

Leave, Arrive.

8:50a. m. \$ 5:40a. m.
\$ 8:40p. m. 8:40p. m.

PITTISBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R. CHICAGO, BOOK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILEOAD Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

LAKE NAVIGATION. GOODETCH STEAMERS

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS. Siecrage, 226, including wine, bedding, and utensils.
TO PLYMOUTH, LONDON, or any railway station
in England: in England:
First Cable, \$55 to \$100, according to accommodation: Second Cable, \$65; Third Cable \$35; Steerage, \$77, including everything as above.
LOUIS DE DEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway, or W. F. WHITE, 67 Clark-st., Agent for Chicago.

North German Lloyd.

The steamers of this Company will sail every Saturday from Bremen Pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken, Eates of passage—From New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, \$500; second cabin, \$600, gold; sieerage, \$300 currency. For freign and passage apply to 2 Bowling Green, New York. BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE. The stock, good will, and fixtures of the old-cetab-habed Wholesale Drug House of John Gilbert & Co., Philadelphia. An unasual opportunity is presented to secure a business first-class in every respect. Apply to the Committee of the Committee of the Committee of the tot Of Mr. Gilbert, Oct. & Wholesale Druggista, 500 and 311 North Third-st., Philadelphia. FINANCIAL

PUTS AND CALLS.

Por Sale by Druggists Bynywhere. Hygienic, Infallible and Preservative.
The only Remedy which cores inhout additional presss.

11

J. H. Coney and two daughters, Miss Pitman, and Mrs. Haalelea, Honolulu, H. I., are at the Tremont House.

Henry Miller, of No. 185 West Lake street, has a norse and buggy, which awaits an owner. Those who have lost rigs during the last few weeks will do well to call on him.

John W. Bennett, Esq., a well-known mem-ber of the Bar of this city, has received the ap-pointment of member of the Board of West Chicago Park Commissioners, in place of John A. Tyrrell, who declined to accept.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by tanasse, optician, 88 Madison street (Tribung uilding), was at 8 a. m., 38 degrees; 10 a. m., 3; 12 m., 39; 3 p. m., 38; 7 p. m., 33. Baromter at 8 a. m., 29:44; 7 p. m., 29:64.

Coroner Dietzsch yesterday held an inquest apos E. L. Parker, who shot himself Sunday in Barnett's pawnshop, No. 702 State street. The usual verdict in such cases, "suicide froin unknown causes," was returned by the jury. Officer Race, while traveling his beat last evening, came upon a male child apparently not long in this world lying in a box on the doorstep of No. 468 State street. The body was taken to the Armory, where it awaits the Coro-

Saturday morning Peter Hultgreer, an em-ologe at the blacksmith-shops of the Illinois Central, while attempting to throw a ragged celt, was caught by it and had his left arm orcken in three places. He was attended by Dr. W. C. Westerfield.

The weather office in this city will in future be under the charge of Sergt. Bassler, late of the Cincinnati office. He succeeds Sergt. Brins-meade, who is transferred to San Francisco. Sergt. B. has proved himself to be an intelli-gent as well as faithful officer during his term of one and a half years' service in this city.

of one and a half years' service in this city.

Mrs. Clark, a lady of some literary fame at home and abroad, delivered the first of a course of lectures last evening at the First Baptist Church, corner of South Park avenue and Thirty-first street. She calls the course the "Chalk Level" course, taking the name from a Virginia plantation which was owned by her father. Her subject last evening was "Our English Cousins," and she handled it with consummate skill. She is a pleasant speaker, at times vivacious, and always clear and entertaining, and will no doubt make her mark in the lecture field.

John Ennis, the pedestrian who was recently defeated by Dan O'Leary, has been persuaded by his friends and backers to attempt the undertaking of making the fastest fifty miles ever walked in this country. The walk will come off at the Swimming-School, Saturday afternoon, commerking at 2 p. m. Mr. Ennis is now in training for the event, being coached by Edward Mullen, the champion short-distance pedestrian of America, who will accompany him on the walk. Should Ennis accomplish his task he will be presented with a purse of \$50. W. B. Curtis, the well-known athlete, has charge of the arrangements for the event.

The Chicago Yacht Club held its annual meeting last night at the Sherman House. Commodore Tim Bradly presided, and Secretary C. E. Cremer was in his wonted place. The various officers submitted reports. That of the Secretary showed that the squadron consisted of nineteen yachts, owned by individual members of the Club. Three propositions for membership were received and laid over under the rules, and Mr. Cashelman was elected. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: Commodore, A. A. Munger; Vice-Commodore, Charles Beazley; Rear-Commodore, J. S. Lindsey; Secretary. James J. Wilson; Treasurer, F. W. S. Brawiey; Measurer. Thomas E. Miller; Executive Committee—John Q. Fergus, John Triggs, E. C. Bond, Thomas Thompson, W. E. Barnum; Regatta Committee—John A. Farrow, F. B. H. Bonter, R. C. Grev, W. F. Higgie, and Henry Ellertson. After the election the meeting advanced.

allion of the roads in the country is The condition of the roads in the country is almost beyond the comprehension of the city resident. The deep, black soil of Illinois is pretty much changed into mud, until everywhere the remark is justified that there is "no bottom." As an illustration, the following is told by a half free the victority of Jacksonville: The first of the week this lady, with a companion, found it necessary to come to this city. They were on a farm, three miles from Alex-inder Station, and desired to get the morning ander Station, and desired to get the morning train. Accordingly, two hoars before train time, the proprietors of the premises nitched four horses to a light wagon, seated the two females in the vehicle, and placed their two tranks in another wagon, to which was attached two horses. Then the man himself mounted abother horse, and took charge of the caravan. The proposation reached the depot just in time. The procession reached the depot just in time for the train, after doubling up and helping each other out of the mud several times. Thus, it took seven horses and three men to get two women to the depot.

woman's chaistian association.
A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Woman's Christian Association was heid yesterday at the Boarding Home, Nos. 751 and 753 day at the Boarding Home, Nos. 751 and 753 Wabash avenue.

Discussion was had as to the best methods of promoting the work preparatory to the "Carnival of Antinors," and much zeal and energy are displayed in its behalf. Vacancies in the Admitting Committee were filled by the appointment of Mrs. Hatfield, Mrs. Stone. and Mrs. Wheeler. In response to a suggestion that steps be taken to provide a Thanksgiving feast for the inmates of the Home liberal donations were made and arrangements made to secure that end.

Upon the recommendation of the Committee on Christmas Work, it was resolved— To make this Association a centre of intelligence in Christians Work, it was resolved—
To make this Association a centre of intelligence in Christian work to the ladies of this city by baving the quarterly meetings extended in their scope and time so as to make them occasions for reporting any or all Christian and benevolent work in the city and subarbs, by inviting societies, churches, and indiduals to bring brief accounts of their work to such meetings.

It was further provided that—
By means of a report of this resolution in the daily papers, all such workers be invited to make such reports, and that all who purpose to make them be requested to send notice of such intention to the Secretary of the W. C. A., 751 and 753 Wabash avenue, previous to the next quarterly meeting, which takes place on the second Thursday in January.

wabsh avenue, previous to the next quarterly needing, which takes place on the second Thursday in January.

The Chicago Society of Decorative Art held its first annual meeting under its constitution at the club-room of the Palmer House yesterday. There was a pretty full attendance. Mrs. J. Y. Scammon presided, and Mrs. L. Z. Leiter acted as Secretary. Mrs. Scammon read the Managers' report, and Mrs. W. K. Nixon, the Treasurer, made her report, from which it appeared that the Society had 178 members, and the number was daily increasing. Reports on contributions were read by Mrs. Col. J. M. Loomis, and on classes from Mrs. Dudley P. Wilkinson. Mrs. L. Z. Leiter read a very interesting and finely-written paper giving a description of the parent New York Society, its various classes, and the management thereof, closing with a culogy on art and its refining and elevating influences.

It was then voted to proceed by bailot to the election of officers, and the following were elected with great unanimity: Mrs. J. Y. Scammon, President; Mrs. P. V. Kellogg, Mrs. Franklin MacVegph, Mrs. L. Z. Leiter, and Mrs. Blackstone, Vice-Presidents; Mrs. Eryan Lathrop, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. W. K. Nixon, Treasurer; Mesdames R. W. Isham, Clinton Locke, R. P. H. Durkee, A. T. Galt, I. S. Stickney, N. B. Judd, H. J. Willing, J. Mason Loomis, — McMurray, Potter Palmer, W. L. Strong, Dudley P. Wilkinson, Managers. TUCKER—LOGAN.

Miss Mary E. Logan, the only daughter of exsenator John A. Logan, was married yesterday weening to Mr. William F. Tucker. The ceremony took place at 7 o'clock at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 61 Calumet avenue. Only a lew relatives and friends were present. The Rev. Dr. Tiffanty, of New York, formerly of this city, officiated. A novel feature of the affair was that the couple were attended only by two young relatives, Master Manning Logan and Miss Mary Logan Pearson. The reception held subsequently was on a larger scale, and the znests comprised the best society people in the city in accordance

The propeller Commodore, of the Western Transportation Commodore, inches and a hard time retting out of the river last night, and was the ause of much profantly and bad feeling toward vessels in general and the Commodore in articular. The boat, which is 267 feet in articular. The boat, which is 267 feet in articular. The boat, which is 267 feet in articular. The walkern of corn, reached Madison street bridge at 260 p. m., and occupied two hours and hree quarters in getting through. The western hannel was first essayed, but there progress as blocked by the schooner Ed Kelley, and bout 11 o'clock the propeller succeeded in acking out, after keeping the bridge open an

vey Brown, which was moored at Robert Law's coal-wharf, just south of the bridge. The propellers Joseph L. flurd and Peerless, of the Leopold & Austrian line, were laying at their dock, north of the bridge, and had to be moved before the Commodore could squeeze through. Meanwhile all traffic was stopped, and the cars were switched off at Fifth avenue and Clinton streets. The much-despised Washington street tunnel came in for a larger share of patronage than has fallen to its lot in a long while.

in for a larger share of patronage than has fallen to its lot in a long while.

Sherman House—The Hon. T. R. Ward. Boston; G.S. Kenedy, Philacelphia; the Hon. F. A. Cate, Boston; Dr. W.R. Nugent, Oskalcosa, Is.; J. W. Mack, Nashville; the Hon. G. R. Hubbard, New York; the Hon. F. P. Concannon, 'Kansas City; Henry Mann, Milwaukee; J. C. McVay, Yankton; F. O. Cummings. Baltimore... Grand Pactic—Bishop H. B. Whipple, Minnesota; the Hon. D. D. Hookins, Washington; Col. W. M. Wheatley, Indianapolis; F. C. Macartney, Des Moines; Judge J. H. Howe, Kenosha, A. A. Talmage, St. Louis; the Hon. D. F. Littler, Springfield; the Hon. J. B. Tarbox, St. Paul; J. J. Hagerman, Milwaukee; Nathaniel Daniels, New York; J. J. Morse, Anburn, N. Y.; Capl. P. S. Davidson, LaCrosse; the Hon. William Boardman, Hartford; W. E. Hawks, Montpeller, Vt.; F. W. Harvey, Leavenworth; George Sommers, Green Bay.. Tremost House—The Hon. J. H. Dwight, Fort Warne; J. H. Coney, and party of ten. Honolulu; Gen. M. V. Wisewell, Washington; W. C. Armer, Denver; the Hon. J. L. Lathrop, Hannibal, Mo.; Dr. S. Monroe, Albion, N. Y.; W. A. Fletcher, Grand Rapids; H. A. Doolittle, Houghton, Mich.; W. C. Graves, Quincy; M. J. Johnson, New York; J. Johnson, New York; J. Johnson, New York; O. A. Baxter, Cleveland; A. C. Spofford, Rockford.... Palmey House—H. Ellwell. Montreal; William Bosdel, New York; H. D. Booth, Columbus; J. E. Weston, LaCrosse; Daniel Lord, St. Louis; W. J. Carvin, New York; H. D. Booth, Columbus; J. H. Weston, LaCrosse; Daniel Lord, St. Louis; W. J. Carvin, New York; H. D. Booth, Columbus; J. H. Weston, LaCrosse; Daniel Lord, St. Louis; W. J. Carvin, New York; H. D. Booth, Columbus; J. H. Weston, LaCrosse; Daniel Lord, St. Louis; W. J. Carvin, New York.

THE MEAT-COOKS

Many a smart man, learned man, rich man, and high official has passed through life so far in Chicago without having much idea of what his palate and stomach were good for. It ap pears from a new theory that these essentials owner going, do not, after all, rise to the owner going, do not, after all, rise to the dig-nity of artists except when, being for the time associated with the senses of sight and smell, they form a rare quartet to minister to their own-er's enjoyment at the same time. The perfect cook is so far superior to all the other purvoyors to man that he of all the world can gratify three or four senses at ence.

hree or four senses at once. No doubt that was why the cooks of Chicago three or four senses at once.

No doubt that was why the cooks of Chicago had so large a clientage last evening—an attendance of round men, good livers, fair faces, bald heads, keen eyes, and hardly a wrinkle to the score. Technically, it was the first annual banquet and ball of the meat, pastry cooks, and confectioners of Chicago, or, in the words of the dancing programme, "Epicurean Camp No. 1." There was very little in the weather to recommend attendance, and yet fully a thousand people disregarded the snow and storm to reach Unlich's Block, and fill its halls, rooms, and passages to repletion. It was hardly a case where the society reporter, had she been present, could have written, "Among those present were"; for a large proportion were unknown to "society" fame; and, it may be added, enjoyed themselves the more heartily therefor. Professionally, they were eminent, but what counts that in the society directory! To prove this professional assertion one must quote the names of the officers of the society, viz.: W. H. Phillips, chief cook of the Tremont, President; Const. Wolf, chef for the Grand Pacific, Vice-President; C. F. Ruf, chef of the Commercial, Secretary; W. Phifer, chief at the Brevoort, Assistant Secretary; John Koll, of the Palmer, Driffering from many of the entertainments of

Freasurer.
Differing from many of the entertainments of Differing from many of the entertainments of the day, this was a case where the dancing, the music, and the conversation can be dismissed in a paragraph, as that the Great Western Light-Guard Band gave a well-selected programme of twenty-eight numbers (or so many thereof as they could before to-day's duties began), the ladies were well dressed in whatever may have been quite proper, and the dancing was vigorous and satisfying.

The southern of the two large halls was set apart as

THE BANQUETING HALL. THE BANQUETING HALL, and the two rooms next north on either side were also well furnished forth. The man hall had three narallel tables running its length, and two others on the piatform and beneath. To describe all the triumphs of culinary skill set forth on these tables would not leave the proper and sufficient space for Senatorial news, and it may suffice to say that the following were among the most notable of the presentations:

Grand Pacific.

ready at a trough of corn. He came from the Grand Pacific.

On the platform—table the feature was poultry. The Grand Pacific sent two noble cocks,—one a pile and another a black-red,—the first bearing on a card the exclamation, "I am cooked," which did not seem warranted by the lifelike appearance, and the second, "I am ready to be caten." Some plover and pyramids of meat-jelhes took up so much of the upper table as was not given up to the crockery. A wild turkey and huge muskalonge, both from the Gardner, were also prominent. The most noticeable feature of the room was, however, a huge pyramid of sweet-breads.

ture of the room was, however, a huge pyramid of sweet-breads.

The southern table of the three was begun by a black bear of no small size, standing upright, and looking lifelike enough for deception. He was from the Gardner, was a huge boar's head, surrounded with ornaments, and ornamented as to his forehead with the word "Charasse," in jelly letters. At the east end was a huge "baron of beef of old England," surmounted with the appetizing horseradish in shavings, all from the Tivoli.

The leader on the middle table was an artistic pyramid of oranges from the Gautt; next were five beautiful elephants which resolved themselves into pigs on examination. Other remarkable creations were a deer from the Grand Pacific, a pond with ducks and fish from the same source, and a fortification with all the implements of war from the Chicago Club. A boned wild turkey drawn by three mallard ducks, from Kinsley; a huge lamb, from the Pacific; and a pair et pigs, representing the Mulligan Guards, from the Commercial, were the features of the other table.

Of course all the lifelike effigies asked only to be denuded of skir and feathers to be ready for eating. To say that they were eaten would be to paint the lift.

for eating. To say that they were eaten would be to paint the lily. FEMININE FOLLY. THE RUSH FOR DAMAGED GOODS.

Some dozens of irregular heaps of half-burnt, aud-bedraggled dry-goods were stacked up in the open space south of the Exposition Build ing yesterday morning; the gently-descending rain kept on soaking them up, and washing the mud-spots into them, and reducing them to a fine and pulpy, but hardly recognizable, mass; the group of idlers, indulging in their the group of idlers, indulging in their usual vocation of standing-around, grinned. The floods of yesterday, and the days before, and the days before that, were still above the ground to the depth of several inches, and the separate heaps of damaged goods, each with its tall board peering above it, seemed not unlike a fleet of dismantled and totally-wrecked vessels after a storm. And in one sense they were total wrecks, if the remarks of several young women with an Irish accent who stood near may be believed. There was a rude sign-board stuck on the fence, on which was scrawled a notice that the goods were to be sold at auction, on the account of the underwriters. the fence, on which was scrawled a notice that the goods were to be sold at auction, on the account of the underwriters.

"And are ye goin' to buy them things, Mary!" said one.

"Faith an' wud I give fire cints apiece fur'm; not I," replied the other.

The rain continued to drip upon the wood asphalt pavement, and, in fact, there was little cessation of outdoor discomfort all day. But all the forenoon there was a throng of people, constantly gathering and increasing, upon that asphalt pavement in front of the Exposition Building. The fact had been widely advertised that the great saie of damaged goods rescued from the Field & Leiter fire would begin Tuesday morning. Womankind was excited. Fathers and families complained of the cooking at breakfast. Children were hustled off to school with their shoe-strings untied, and their noses untouched by the maternal apron. And at 9 o'clock there were two processions on Michigan avenue marching in opposite directions towards the same point, namely: the main entrance to the Exposition Building. A little later there was another procession, starting from the north door, and stretching down towards Madison street. This one bore no banners nor fags, but each woman staggered along under the weight of a huge paper bundle. Every one had as much as she could carry.

The crowd at the main entrance did not diper bandle. Invery one main entrance did not di-could carry.

The crowd at the main entrance did not di-minish, notwithstanding that large numbers were admitted in detachments from time to time. This parceling off of the people was ren-dered necessary from the fact that the interior

of the building had become so well inhabited as to crowd and choke all the passares. But now and then there would be breathing room, when a few customers had dragged themselves unwillingly away; and thereupon the great front doors would be opened, and the struggling throng outside would cheer and make a rush. For a few moments the trouble would last, and many were the hats and other articles of apparel crushed in the melee. Then from within the mandate would be given to shut the doors, and the policemen and guards would by almost superhuman efforts manage to push the doors together. This process was repeated all day long, and when evening drew on there was still as large a throng outside as in the earlier part of the day.

Most of the people were of the poorer classes, the women evidently having the worst form of that mania for cheap bargains, which is popularly ascribed in greater or less degree to the female sex. Later in the day the character of the assemblage suffered a little change, as not a few carriages with liveried drivers were to be seen waiting in front, and plumes and sealskins mingled with the common shawls and bonnets in the throng.

THE NEW BOARD.

THE CHAIRMANSHIP UNCERTAIN.

It had been thought that after the lab the Republican members of the new County Board, Friday, in caucus, that the question of Chairmanship had been settled beyond all dispute, but, if half the reports heard are to be given credence, such is not the case. Since Friday a great deal of log-rolling has been going on, and with it all it may now be said that the on, and with it all it may now be said that the Chairmanship of the Board is just as uncertain as it was before the election. This comes of various causes, not the least of which is the fact that in all of the slate-making it is said there has been a remarkable amount of bad fatth, and next to this is the fact that all of the members cannot be Chairman, neither can they all be put at the head of the more desirable committees in the organization.

Chairman, neither can they all be put at the head of the more desirable committees in the organization.

Before the caucus of last Friday most of the Republicans had come to Mr. Senne and pledged him their support for the office. He told them that he would accept the position if tendered to him, and would do the best he could. Subsequently several of them put their heads together, and, remembering that Senne had refused to draw from the Treasury more than \$2.50 as per diem, weakened not a little, fearing that if he was in the chair he would refuse to sign their warrants for a greater amount. They waited on him about the matter, and received the assurance that he would, if elected to the position, sign warrants for the per diem they might vote themselves, and this appeared to satisfy them, and they renewed their piedges. When the caucus was held, however, he zot but two votes, while Avars got three, which Senne could not understand as clearly as he would wish. Since then he has been inquiring who those were who did not keep their word with him, which led yesterday to a further mysterious gathering of a few in a dark room. It is not known exactly what was done, but it is known that the meeting was not the most harmonious, and that, when it adjourned, no one would wager a nickel on the Chairmanship, owing to the fact that Mr. Senne is understood to have refused to pledge himself to support the caucus slate, and of the further fact that it is highly probable that Mr. Tabor will not be able, on account of sickness, to attend the first meeting of the new Board, and the yet further fact that Mr. Fitzgerald does not feel that he has been treated with proper consideration, and is inclined to repudiate the caucus work. Without the votes of at least two of

consideration, and simened to reparative the caucus work. Without the votes of at least two of
these,—Sonne and Fitzgerald,—the Republicans,
it will be seen, are powerless: and, if they are
defeated in the organization, they may lay it to
their bad faith in one another, and the bickering
and strife incident to the general scramble for
precedence and place.

While the Republicans are thus fighting, the
old "Ringsters" are up and doing, and holding
an occasional caucus. They were yesterday
privately gloating over the mistakes of the Republicans, and hugging to their bosoms the consolation that they might possibly come out
abead after ail. One of them inadvertently
dropped a few remarks in in the presence
of a reporter, which may mean
much or little, but certainly nothing of
good to the Republicans. From what he said it
would appear that at a recent causes a Committee was appointed to wait on Commissioner
Wheeler and offer him the Chairmanship, provided he would agree to vote for Rountree, and
make certain other concessions in the appointment of the Committees. They processe to Wheeler and offer him the Chairmanship, provided he would agree to vote for Rountree, and make certain other concessions in the appointment of the Committees. They proposed to give him seven votes, including that of Mr. Tabor (who is opposed to Ayare), if he was able to be out, and adding to the seven his own he would have enough to elect him. In the event of Mr. Tabor's continued sickness, the Committee reasoned that it was quite probable that Senne or Fitzgeraid, or both, would vote for Wheeler as against Ayars, and in any event they claimed—knowing their man, no doubt—that under the circumstances they had the Chairmanship to give. The individual who was overheard detailing the scheme appeared confident that it would work, and said that Mr. Wheeler had contentained the proposition, but withheld for a few days any positive answer. The man went on to say that Wheeler wanted the place, and to express the opinion that if the "Ringsters" lessened their demands upon him he would accept their offer. An intimate friend of Mr. Wheeler was seen later in the day, and he affirmed much of the story, but denied that Wheeler would accept the proposition, or have anything to do with the old crowd in any way, however anxious he might be for the Chairmanship, or however much he might be opposed to the will of the dark-lantern cancuses. ship, or however much he might be opposed to the will of the dark-lantern caucuses.

THE BANKS.

ALL QUIET.

A reporter visited all the suspended banks, National as well as savings, yesterday, but was hardly compensated in information for the wear and tear of his constitution and shoe-leather. At the Third National, Mr. Watson was seen He knew of nothing. No Receiver had yet been appointed. It seems, however, that telegrams ave been received from Washington, stating that Huntington A. Jackson will be the succes ful one. His papers have not been made out, but they are expected here by Thursday.

Regarding the Receiver of the Central, ru-mor hath it that Mr. Burley is the man. But he

Regarding the Receiver of the Central, rumor hath it that Mr. Burley is the man. But he has no advices to that effect, nor could the report be verified. As is known, he is now in charge of the bank. He has enough cash on hand to pay a dividend of 20 per cent at once. The creditors of both the Central and Third will, in time, certainly get 100 cents on the dollar. Absolutely nothing was obtainable at the savings banks,—that is, as to collections, dividends, etc. A female depositor dropped into the State about 1 o'clock and assed for "the clerks." "This a pretty bank," said the woman. "It is a smashed bank," rejoined the reporter. "Yes," remarked she, "and I would like to get hold of some of them, wouldn'te I smash 'em." "Them" was indefinite, so the reporter, not wishing to be mistaken for a bank employe, pointed out Judge Oits and Mr. Chamberlain, and withdrew. Both the gentlemen named were whole last night.

There is a noticeable falling-off in the crowd at the Fidelity, though the drawing of the 10 per cent was pretty steady all day. Only a third of the depositors have thus far received what is due to them. Many, perhaps, do not yet know that the institution is in liquidation. Dr. Ward, of the Beehive, was notified in the afternoon that the Committee appointed by the depositors will come to see him again this morning. These grentlemen say they are after the fellows who hold their heads high, though they are deeply in debt, and they purpose exposing them to the committee appointed by the Committee, whom a reporter saw yesterday, said he didn't think any harm would be done by publishing the names of the bank's debtors—that the money was due, and would have to be paid.

W. S. Hinckley, Receiver of the Chicago Savings Institution & Trues Consense filed servings Institution.

that the money was due, and would have to be paid.

W. S. Hinckley, Receiver of the Chicago Savings Institution & Trust Company, filed a petition yesterday setting out that among the assets of the bank are some office furniture, collectable delts, and incumbered real estate. The debts ought to be collected and the other property sold, in his opinion, and Judge Moore gave him leave to do as he wished in the matter.

gave nin leave to do as he wished in the mat-ter.

John C. Winterbotham, one of the stock-holders of the Fidelity Savings Bank, who has been sued by the Receiver of the bank to re-cover on his statutory liability, filed his separate answer yesterday. He deals in glittering gen-eralities, deaying vaguely that he is under any moral or legal obligation to pay any of the debts of the corporation, and claiming that he was not one of the original stockholders, but purchased his stock at the instance of some parties connected with the management of the bank

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

The Board meets to-day for the last time. Among other things it will do will be to agree where the Probate Court shall be located.

Rudolph Fass and Andrew Reiner were fore the County Court yesterday on a ca sa lebt. They gave bond for a further hearing. The case of Periolat, indicted along with some of the "Ring" Commissioners some time ago, has been set for trial at Geneva the first Monday in February.

John Stephens took the oath of office yesterday, and on and after Monday will be Clerk of the Criminal Court. James Doyle is to be retained as one of his deputies.

Saturday will be sentence day in the Criminal

Saturday will be sentence day in the Crimina Court. Albert Smith, convicted of murder an condemned by the jury to be hanged, is amony the list to be scutenced, but a motion for a new trial must first be disposed of.

trial must first be disposed of.

The Burns murder case occupied the Criminal Court again yesterday. The prosecution made out a very strong case, and the defense made a weak effort to prove an alibi. The case will be argued this morning and given to the jury.

CONTRACT TINKERING.

The matter of allowing Walker quarry estimates the coming winter was considered by the Building Committee yesterday. The County Attorney was called into the dispute, and, upon an examination of Walker's contract, informed the Committee that quarry estimates could not be allowed unless the contract was altered and amended, which is to be done. This action is but the commencement of a long tedious wrangle, and the result is intended to be robbery. The alterations must not only apply to the contract proper, but also to the specifications, and, once commenced, Walker will be released from all obligations in the matter, and it would be very natural for him to take every advantage, even to the extent of crowding his "thick-stone" claim through. The alterations of the contract so as to admit the quarry estimates will practically amount to annulling it, and it should not be meddled with.

In a communication Monday Architect Egan said Sexton had no claim apon the county for damages on account of delays, and advised the Board not to consider any claim he might present. Yesterday the communication was taken up by the Public Building Committee, and it sent. Yesterday the communication was taken up by the Public Building Committee, and it was very evident that it din not suit them. They had stood by Egan as long as he had stood by Sexton, but when he said that that individual must look to his brother contractors for damages they were not prepared to tolerate his opinions. The amount of it was, they wanted to give Sexton everything he asked, knowing that bread cast upon the waters would return before many days, and the only question with them was, how his wishes could be best compiled with. Sexton did most of the talking, and he fairly wept as he told how he was being damaged \$40 a day by the slothfulness of other contractors. He had the deepest sympathy of his hearers, of course, and they were all eager to forget his contract and plunge their hands into the public treasury to reheve him. The matter was finally disposed of by being referred back to the architect, and that individual is now to be pressed to certify to a claim of Sexton's which the "Ring." will be only too giad to approve. Sexton clearly has no right under his contract, as Egan has already set forth, and, if he has in equity, he ought to be left to go to the courts to settle it.

Gen. Lieb still has an eve on the pockets of

already set forth, and, if he has in equity, he ought to be left to go to the courts to settle it.

LIEB AND HIS MEM.

Gen. Lieb still has an eye on the pockets of his employes, and yesterday they found time to hold several meetings to discuss the matter of contributing to his exchequer at the end of the month. At one of these meetings a committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions for the General's relief, and at another resolutions were passed to cheer him up, and numerous culogies were pronounced upon his good name and life of self-abnegation.

The Committee to solicit subscriptions, however, was what the General took most interest in. Its members went to work at once, and worked hard and unceasingly, and are said to have raised for the good man about \$8.700. Each employe was allowed to give what he pleased, but such as were inclined to be stingy were reminded of the General's kindness in bearing with their imperfections, and the uncertainty of official life, all which seldom failed to melt their hearts. It was not enough that the employes should consent to give \$10 or \$20, or even \$50, but, to test their faith they were required to give due bills for the amount of their contributions, payable to the General, and informed that the amount would be charged up to them, etc. They did not take to the scheme very kindly, yet most of them gave their due-bills, many intending, however, to repudiate them when pay-day comes around. There will be trouble yet, if the indications are not deceptive, for it is very clear that not one out of ten would give Lieb a penny if left to exercise his own free will.

THE CITY-HALL.

The Treasurer's receipts yesterday were Ald. Thompson (of the Third Ward) is kept in the house by neuralgia. Ald. Janssens is another City Father who is a little under the

weather. J. H. Schell, Chief of the Terre Haute, Ind. Fire Department, and Joseph Turner, of the Fire Board at Cleveland, were Fire-Department visitors vesterday.

Another case of small-pox was discovered yesterday. This time it was at No. 576 West Eighteenth street, and the person afflicted was taken to the pest-house. Dr. Benson, a physician who failed to report a case of small-pox which came under his pro-tessional care, was taken before the South Side Police Court yesterday and fined \$50 and costs

The City Collector has received forty or fifty new special-assessment warrants for sidewalks, lamp-posts, street improvements, etc. The amount to be collected is about \$30,000, and Mr. Heafford will proceed forthwith to raise the

The bookkeeper of the Department of Public Works is busily engaged preparing a statistical answer to the questions asked by Ald. Gilbert in the Council Monday night relative to the contracts and expenses for the lake tunnel of the Fullerton-avenue conduit. The receipts of the Water-Office were larger yesterday than they have been for some months. After Saturday a 10-per cent penalty will be added to all water rates due and unpaid; there-

fore it behooves economists to settle up and save the amount of the penalty. The city's paper in the form of revenue-warrants is fast becoming popular as a safe investment for money laid away for a rainy day. Warrants to the amount of \$11,750 were issued yesterday. The Comptroller also redeemed popular-loan certificates amounting to \$7,000.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Eli Perkins lectures in Seneca to-night. Philip Philips conducts a Gospel-meeting to-night at Trinity M. E. Church. Free to all. A. J. Bell will lead the noonday prayer neeting in Lower Farwell Hall to-day. Sub ject: "The Secret of Power." Deacon Willard will give Bible readings and normal drill to Christian workers at 2 o'clock p. m. in Lower Farwell Hall every day this

Capt. Henry Bundy, the sailor preacher, will relate the account of his missionary voyage down the lake at the Gospel-temperance meeting to-morrow night at Carpenter Ball, 221 West Madison street.

There will be a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Soventeenth Ward Republican Club this evening at 8 o'clock sharp at 116 Chicago avenue. Members of the Republican Club are all invited.

A meeting of the Illinois St. Andrew's Society will be held in the club room of the Sherman House, Friday (St. Andrew's Day), at 7 o'clock p. m. The thirty second annual dinner of the Society will take place at the Sherman House the same evening at 8 o'clock.

The Michigan Avenne M. E. Church and the Fifth Presbyteriar will hold union services at the former church at 11 a. m., Dr. The mpson preaching.

The congregation of the Wahash Avenue M.

preaching.

The congregation of the Wabash Avenue M.

E. Church will unite with the congregation of
the first Presbyterian Church, comer of Twentieth street and Indiana avenue for Thanksgiv-

Ing service.

There will be union services at the Langley Avenue Methodist Church, Oakland Congregational Church, and Forty first Street Presbyterian Church, with 15c Sixth Presbyterian Church, corner of Vincinness and Oak avenues, at 11 o'clock. Sermos by the Rev. Mr. Clendenning, of the Langley Avenue Methodist Church.

The Grand Jury yesterday found eight true bills for larceny against Nellie Price, who has so suddenly stepped into notoriety as a thief.

Several committees of the Board were at work yesterday clearing and covering up. A great number of bills were andited, among others one in favor of P. J. Sexton for \$5,001 for

Thursday (Thanksgiving) the Post-Office and postal stations will close at 10 a. m. for the day. The afternoon and night mails will close at that hour (10 a.m.). The business office, Cashier's office, money-order, and wholesale stamp divisions will not be opened for business. There will be one delivery and one collection of mail only by the carriers.

There will be a Thanksgiving and praise service at the Second Baptist Church Thursday morning, which will be participated in by the Sabbath-schools of the Second, Fourth, Western Avenue, and Centennial Churches. The sermon will be delivered by the Rev. Galusha Anderson. The Revs. C. Perrin, C. E. Hewitt, and D. B. Cheney will assist in conducting the

CRIMINAL.

Detective Flynn yesterday went to Toledo to bring back to this city a colored man named Frank Smith, who is accused of stealing a watch and chain from a little shop on Clark street, near Polk.

Minor arrests: Henry Meyers, arrested by Officer Ryan for the larceny of a watch; Edward Grace for assaulting Maggie Scofield, and J. H.
Marton for assaulting Annie Riordan, in a general row at No. 392 Division street; William Lansing, having a lot of cigars and several bunches of keys in his possession for which he could not satisfactorily account.

could not satisfactorily account.

Mary Jane Gordon was before Justice Meech yesterday charged with forgery and swindling. It is alleged that Mary and a man named John Cahill conspired against John Gordon, Mary's husband, and hypothecated with Henry Greene-baum for \$500 a house and lot oelonging to the said husband. Cahill has skipped to Wisconsin. Mary Jane was held in \$600 bonds for further trial.

on the 8th inst. Officer Dan Hogan arrested a voung thief named Oscar Hanson for having in his possession a quantity of silver-plated cut-lery. Yesterday it was identified by James W. Nye, agent for Hibbard & Spencer, of No. 30 Lake street, from whose wagon it was stolen some weeks ago on the corner of Milwaukee avenue and Halsted street. Peter Farrell, Thomas McCrew, and John Kerwin were arrested for the larceny of the stuff, and also Edward Kelier for buying a portion of the same.

SUBURBAN.

News reached here Monday evening that Silas H. Kitchell, a resident of this village, died suddenly Sunday night, at Colorado Springs, from for Colorado Springs some eight weeks ago, on or about the 8th of October, to transact certain or about the 8th of October, to transact certain business relative to the branch house there of H. C. Tillinghast & Co., but more especially to arrange for the erection of a monument over the remains of his daughter, formerly Miss Etta Kitchell, and her busband, Leroy Saulsbury—both of whom had died within a year.

Silas Hopping Kitchell was born in Monmouth County, New Jersey, Jan. 26, 1808, and was therefore nearly 70 years of age. He passed his boyhood at Hanover in that State, but at the age of 13 went to Newark, where he lived, honored and esteemed, for over thirty years. Here he spent most of his life, being advanced to many positions of local importance. He was at one time Commissioner of the State Penitentiary, and at others held various positions of trust and honor. He came to Chicago thirteen years ago and engaged in business with Mr. Tillinghast, which connection he has eyer since sustained. Having resided for several years on the North Side, he removed to Evanston at the time of the fire, and has remained there ever since, his family occupying an enviable social station, as well as one of prominence in the Presbyterian Church, of which the deceased was a zealous rijember. The remains will leave Colorado Springs today and arrive at home Thursday. No arrange-ments for the funeral have been perfected.

THE POOR MAN'S POT. An Interesting Chat with Miss Juliet Cor New York Herald.

Miss Juliet Corson's efforts in behalf of popu larizing cheaper and wholesomer methods of cookery than have hitherto prevailed among us seem to have excited such widespread attention in this city that the writer was sent yesterday to the cooking school in St. Mark's place to obtain the latest data as to the success of this good work. The Herald has lately received a

large number of inquiries for Miss Corson's famous little pamphlet, "Fifteen-Cent Dinners for Workingmen's Families," many The Treasurer's receipts yesterday were \$8,964 from the Water Department and \$1,332 stamp, and it was also with a view of supplying this want that the visit was made. Miss Corson was highly gratified that the readers of the Herald showed an interest in the little book, and begged to announce that these letters should be addressed to her at No. 8 St. Mark's place, where she would be most happy to promptly comply with every application for a copy. It is certainly a recommendation of her cooking recipes to find that this high-priestess of artistic cookery is one of the most blooming rosy, vivacious, and good-natured women in New York. Does she not herself say in the preface

to her little work: "Good food, properly cooked, gives us good blood, sound bones, healthy brains, strong nerves, and firm flesh, to say nothing of good tempers and kind hearts."

Miss Corson was found speaking to a work-

ingman, who, dressed in his best, had come all the way from Jersey City to obtain the book the way from Jersey City to Jovain the book. He said his wife told him not to come home without it. She then rejoined her secretary, who was sliting out an enormous pile of letters that had all come by yesterday morning's mail, and then amiably settied herself for the inter-

view.
"Miss Corson, what progress is the cause of good cooking making?"
"I think excellent progress," she replied with beaming pride. "The interest that is generally beaming pride. "I think excellent progress," she replied with beaming pride. "The interest that is generally taken in this little work convinces me of it. You can scarcely take up a parer without finding some discussion on cooking, and, after all, it is the press that is now the great working engine of the age. If the poor people have got hold of my little book and have been benefited by it they have to thank the press for it."

"How many copies of the book have you distributed?"

"I had an edition of 10,000 struck off." she

tributed?" "I had an edition of 10,000 struck off," she replied, "and of this number I have only twenty left. I am now having another 10,000 printed. You see I have here applications for it from New Orleans to Ontario, Can., and from Brook-

ed. Tou see I have here applications for it from New Orleans to Ontario, Can., and from Brooklyn to California."

She said this with no concelt, but in a tone of honest pride in her benevolent labor. She was now questioned as to who defrayed the expenses of the pamphlet, and it required some persuasion to induce the modest lady to make the creditable avowal that follows:

"I have paid for it myself. The two editions will have cost me about \$300, which is, I confess, quite an amount for a woman like myself, who has to work for her own living. But, you see, none of the charitable societies would take it up and print it. I offered the manualpt free to both the Society for the Improvement of the Poor and St. Vincent de Haul, and downtown printer even offered to print 5,000 copies gratis for the last named society but nothing was done, and so I had to take it into my own hands."

"You meet with great encouragement from

gratis for the last named society, but nothing was done, and so I had to take it into my own hands."

"You meet with great encouragement from the working people?"

"Yes, very great indeed. At first I did not mean to go to she expense of printing the book myself, but what decided me was the following touching letter I got."

Here Miss Corson took from among the pile of leisers that incumbered the table the following, written in a workingman's scrawl:

Monnasana, N. Y., Aug. 19.—My Dear Modame: I read in the Sunday papers to day something of more importance than I ever read in my life, under the head of the "Food Question." My wife read it, and was very anxious to know how it could be done. I work in a large shop, and we're getting from 80 cents to \$3.4\$; per day. There's about ninety working there. I would humbly nuggest, if you wish to be our benefactres, to send be each a copy that we may learn to feed ourselves sconomical. If any person with an intelligent sye would walk through our shop and take notice of our lean, haggard, worn-out faces and bodies, he would come to the conclusion we need some advice.

Turning to the pamphlet reference was made to the fact that her bill of fare allowing 45 cents per day or \$3.15 per week for a family of six (two adults and four children), might be objected to by many workingmen as not being generous enough.

"I am very glad you mention that soint, for it is one that has been mentioned in several quarters. You will see on the title-page that I have written the pamphlet 'for free circulation among families of workingmen earning \$1.50, or less, per day.' If you ask me if that is enough for a strong, generous diet, I answer that it is not. All that I claim is that the bill of fare which I provide at 45 cents per day for a family of six will contain twice much nourishment and will eatiefy

"Yes, some of them have taken umbrage at my saying in one of my letters that it was better to try to improve the lot of the working man, hard as it was, than to make him discontented with it." And laughing heartily she drew this chaste epistic from her heap of letters, which was postmarked and dated Philadelphia:

phia:

Miss Corson: You will oblige us if you will recommend your dog-feed to clergymen, priests, lawyers, newspaper-men, city and State officers, temporance brethern, whisky suckers, and all other stovepipe serenaded thieves, robbers, idlers, bummers, and vermin of that kind, and not to the noble workingmen. Your old maid.

P. S.—Put it in the papers.

"The other day a certain Communist called upon me, too, and informed me that if I did not retract the language above alluded to I should be assailed. But I am not alraid," she added, bravely, "and it is a sufficient satisfaction to me to know that the real workingmen of New York appreciate what I am trying to do for them."

bravely, "and it is a sufficient satisfaction to me to know that the real workingmen of New York appreciate what I am trying to do for them."

"You make great use of vegetables in your oill,—lentils, peas, beans, etc., and also, I notice, of maccaroni?"

"Yes, I consider them great aids in the dictary of poor workingmen. Take maccaroni, for instance, which is not only a very cheap, but a most wholesome, nutritious, and delicious dish. A pound of imported maccaroni, which costs 15 cents, will when boiled make a dish of four pounds, and be antificient for five adults. We all know that this imported maccaroni is made of that superb wheat which grows on the shores of the Mediterranean and of the red Hungarian wheat. There's a great deal of gluten in it, and every particle of it is nutritious. It is much better than oread. Then I am trying hard to popularize lentils. We know that the outlders of the pyramids, who certainly had to work very hard, lived on the red lentils, and when Dr. Prime traveled in Palestine he found most of the people still lived on red-lentil soup. It is perfectly possible to live on these three vegetable,—beans, peas, and lentils,—which afford all the elements of nutritive strength."

"Have you ever tried this workingman's bill of fare yourself?"

"Indeed I have, and these two ladies also" (pointing at two other members of the household). "We all lived on it for a week and did not suffer by it. However, I shall soon publish a book on 25-cent dinners, with many useful recipes, which will be better adapted for all but the very poorest classes of people. As to the present pamphlet, I am proud to know that it has done so much good already. There are, according to the estimates of the Women's Protective Union, about 50,000 workingmen's families in this city whose earnings do not erceed \$1.50 a day. My book tells them how to live at 45 cents per day, and if I can teach them to itve as they did before for 75 cents, does that not represent a saving of 30 cents per day or about \$100 per annum and on \$5

of the country.

"What is the programme of the Cooking School for the winter?"

"I shail regume on Tuesday, Dec, 4, with the plain cooks? class, which will be held every Tuesday and Thursday. On Dec, 5 I shail resume the ladies' class, which will be in session every Wednesday and Saturday. Then during December I intend also giving six lessons out of my book to the wives of very poor workingmen, gratis, of course. M. Pallas will again be my chef. I am in communication with four or five others with a view of establishing in them cooking-schools on the pian of this, and I shall publish a "Text Book on Cooking Schools," as well as recipes for diet kitchens. A Mr. Williams, of Indianapolis, who means to establish soup kitchens in this city on the plan of the Herald soup kitchens of some years ago, has asked me for recipes for soup. My recipes will show how fitteen gallons of good, nutritious soup—100 pint rations—can be made at a cost of from \$1.02 to \$2.05. By the way, here is a letter from Ireland, where, it appears, a lady has got hold of my pamphlet and has written for copies to distribute among the tenantry of her estate."

This ended the interview, and Miss Juliet Corson was again left to her beneficent work, in which she should certainly have the active cooperation of those of our benevolent rich people and charitable associations who mean to improve the condition of the poor.

BREAKFAST, LUNCH, AND TRAVILES.

people and charitable associations improve the condition of the poor.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Trouble Anticipated at the Coming Workingmen's Demonstration.

Specia. Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 37.—The Heraid's Washing ton special says that a private dispatch from an Francisco to-day assures the President that the demand made upon him for protection to the Chinese was not without long deliberation and under the advice of the oldest and best citizens, not only for present safety, but to prevent a general spread of lawlessness. Mr. Sargent is said to have been busy yesterday dictating dispatches to neutralize the force of the redispatches to neutralize the force of the request of the six Chinese Companies for protection. It is generally believed that there will be serious trouble unless the mob shal, be confronted with a sufficient power on the part of the Government to crush it. It is known the Chinese are well armed, and when attacked will strike back. The respectable classes of whites are in sympathy with the Mongolians.

The President has given the most ample assurance that he will take all necessary action in the premises. The United States Marshal and District Attorney at San Francisco are supposed to have recived instructions to place themselves in co-operation with the troops at Mare Islam

BURNETT'S COLOGNE. Burnett's Cologne received the highest and the Centennial Exhibition. It is all in elega bottles, and is for sale by all first-of grocers a dru zgists. druggists.

Chicago, June 13, 1877.— yers. Joseph Burkert & Co., Boston—Gray Men: Our sales in your Cologne are steadily creasing. Its superior quality has won for it will admirers, who with us pronounce it for real eshness and delicacy equal, if not superior, to foreign Cologne.

Rockwood Brothers.

102 North Clark street.

PULLMAN HOTEL-CARS

are nor running regularly between Chicago and
Cound Bluffs on the California express trains of
the Chicago & Northwestern Railway. No other
rad runs Pallman hotel-cars, or any other form of otel-cars, through between Chicago and the Mis-ourt River. Ticket offices, 62 Clark street, under herman House.

ANY ONE TROUBLED WITH A COUGH OR COLD will avoid much suffering and risk by usin promptly Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, an old curativ Mothers who desire to see their children well dressed should subscribe to Andrews' Bazar. Spe-cial attention is paid to the costumes of the little ones, and no journal of this kind has ever illus-trated them with more beauty and exactness. Pub-lished by W. R. Andrews, Cincinnati.

BIRTHS. McLEISH—At 3930 Butterfield-st., on the 24th nst., the wife of Andrew McLeish, stonecutter, of a son.

Knox.

POWLEY—Tuesday, 27th inst., at her residence 484 West Indiana-st., Lydia, beloved wife of Benjamin U. Powley.

Funeral at Papineau, Ill., Thursday, 29th inst.

ELDER—Of membraneous crosp, Diana S.
Elder, daughter of Alexander and Sarah J. Elder, axed 2 years 1x months and 21 days.

Funeral Thursday, Nov. 23, at 1 pr m., from 330 Fullerton-av., by carriages to Hosehill.

CONFECTIONERY. CANDY CELEBRATED throughout the Union—expressed to all parts. 1 D and upward at 25, 40, 660 per D. Address orders GUNTHER. Confectioner, Chicago.

HAIR GOODS.

MEDICAL. the Cure of Consumption.

Coughs, and Colds. The great virtue of this medicine is that it ripes a matter and throws it out of the system, purious a lood, and thus effects a cure.

SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC, FOR THE CURE DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, ETC.

OF LIVER COMPLAINT, ETC.

Original and Standard Manufact

OFFICE AND FACTORY,
Nos. 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 80 & 82 Washington, L.Y. BABBITT'S

BEST SOAP The most pleasant and effective Soap for the Laur dry or for Family Washing purposes ever offered. A trial package sent free on receipt of 20 cents. BABBITT'S

TOILET SOAP Made from the purest vegetable offs. Unrivated as the Tollet and the Bath. For use in the Nurvey, has no equal. Sample box, containing three car-sent free on receipt of 75 cents. BABBITT'S

SOAP POWDER BABBITT'S YEAST. POWDER

BABBITT'S

BABBITT'S CREAM TARTAR.

Sold by all Leading Grocers AUCTION SALES. By GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash avenue,

Defies all Honest Competition.

On Wednesday, Nov. 28, at 9:80 a. m., We shall sell at Auction TWO THOUSAND CASE Men's, Women's, Misses', and Contrars BOOTS, SHOES,

and RUBBERS In WOOL-LI OD and BEAVER goods.
This will be extra-fine sale.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
GR and 70 Wabash-sv.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. SHERIFF SALE

The Entire Furniture of a First-Class ATAUCTION

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV 28, at 10 o'clock, at salesrooms 118 and 120 Wabash avenus elegant parlor sets, B. W. marble-top dressing case chamber sets, lounges, easy-chairs, marble-top tables. lambrequins, real lace chrisins, halmattresses, blankets, spreads, comforters, mirrors, clock ornaments, pictures, imported crysis chandeliers, French china and glassware, cooking range, etc. A Steex Piano, cost \$300.

The above furniture is nearly new, and in the condition, having been made to order by Sampson Greene & Co.

Terms of sale, cash.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., By ELISON, POMEROY & CO. PEREMPTORY SALE Pawnbroker's Stock

FROM A. GOLDSMID'S LOAN OFFICE, At our Stores, 78 and 80 Randolph-st., Wednesday Morning, Nov. 28, GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, DIAMONDS,

JEWELRY, and MISCELLANEOUS GOOD.
The stock must be sold. Take advantage and buyELISON, POMEROY & OC.

By WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO., AT HALF-PAST 9 O'CLOCK THIS MORNING We shall sell a full stock of

NEW AND ELEGANT FURNITURE Parlor Suits, Chamber Sets, etc., etc. New and sond-hand Carpeta. Very tis, etc., etc. New and second-hand Cook and Heating Stores.

A large stock of second-hand Furniture and Second-hold Goods, etc., etc.

By L. B. MANTONGA & CO., Commission Boots and Shoes, 200 Madison S., upHaving just received a big stock of Boots, Shoes,
Rubbers from a Bankrupt Wholessie Boots, Shoes,
Rubbers from a Bankrupt Wholessie Boots, as the
themoney right away. This is an extraordinary open tunity, and Merchants needing Boots and Shoes about
the woney right away. This is an extraordinary open tunity, and Merchants needing Boots and Shoes about
Bubbers, Arctics, Grained Lined Boots, (thicage Bubbers, Arctics, Grained Lined Boots, Children, State Bubbers, Arctics, Grained Lined Boots, (thicage Bubbers, Arctics, Grained Lined Boots, Children, State Bubbers, Arctics, Grained Lined Boots, (thicage Bubbers, Arctics, Grained Lined Boots, Children, State Bubbers, Arctics, Grained Lined Boots, (thicage Bubbers, Arctics, Grained Lined Boots, Children, State Bubbers, Arctics, Grained Lined Boots, Graine VOLUM

The lar

English, Sc wear ever the West, low prices

69 & 71 Pour 408 North Por

CARLI F. W. HA Brandy, Wi 112 RAN

TOR

Canada Fur Manufa turing Co., adison and Frankin-sts., Chicago. BEAL

Apply to

NEW Loan Orace, Park States

Near Adams. to 11 p WAI Experienced Sewers, and Na ERBY &

COUNTY And City Vol

BERCHAN Busine Suit GRATES A GRATI

STEAM Damaged of every description not injured, to their York Steam Dye Wor Prairie-av.

North Great Wester From New York ARRAGON, Symons CORN WALL, WILLIA Cabin passage, \$50, corage, 630. Returned ficorage certif HITE, 57 Clark et.

SPEC

The true Florida camphiet wrapped a of this pamphiet a New York, wat ransparent tetters enuine you will a ne words are not to the . The water-many ooking closely again